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WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD271915 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Vasilyevich Andrianov, all-union radio commentator; Dmitriy Antonovich Volskiy, member of the Editorial Board of NOVOYE VREMYA, and Vadim Nikolayevich Nekrasov, observer for KOMMUNIST]

[Text] [Andrianov] The events of the week which is coming to an end provide evidence of the fact that extremist circles in the United States are stepping up their attempts to torpedo international detente.

Change in U.S. Foreign Policy

The Washington administration is altering its foreign policy course more and more acutely in the direction of an even greater sharpening of Soviet-American relations and in the world situation as a whole. Transoceanic propaganda, fulfilling the social order of those holding power in America, is piling up mountains of the most shameless slander with regard to the events in Afghanistan. In all fairness, it should be stressed that in this respect the Beijing hegemonists are not lagging far behind their new friends in Washington. Both parties have set themselves the task of sowing doubts about the policy of the Soviet Union, which granted help to its neighbor, Afghanistan, at the latter's own request.

But for sober-minded people it is of course clear that the initiators of this unsavory game are attempting to hide behind the murky facade of propagandistic lies and deceit. They are hoping to use this propaganda to camouflage the subversive, aggressive actions that are being undertaken by imperialist American circles, and by the hegemonists in the Middle East and South Asia. Incidentally they have been taking such actions for a long time now, long before the onset of those events in Afghanistan that Washington chose to use as an excuse for sharpening tension in international affairs. There are even some in the West who are hinting that the current situation in the world reminds them of the times of the cold war, which left bitter memories.

But the matter does not concern attempts to compare the present time with that which has sunk into the past. The matter concerns something else--the reasons for a sharpening of international tension. Those who soberly evaluate the facts and who are seriously thinking about these reasons see them as the result of the fact that the imperialist circles are not abandoning their attempts to step up the arms race and to strive for military supremacy. They are trying to foist their will on other states and to place obstacles in the path of peoples seeking independence and social progress.

[Nekrasov] If one talks about the events of the last few days, particularly in America, then one is of course struck by President Carter's speech in Congress which accompanied the annual, traditional State of the Union Message. By tradition, this document sets out the view of the White House on the world situation and the policy which Washington is preparing to pursue. But on the whole, and generally speaking, by looking at President Carter's earlier speeches and the interviews which have been given by people close to him, it is possible to see what the whole matter is about, and the matter, as the American press today quite unanimously stresses, has to do with an acute change in the course of American foreign policy. Perhaps it is not quite true to speak of an acute change, for after all, on reflection we know that such changes were being prepared a long time ago. But while noting the nuances in the speeches of leading American political officials, many international observers supposed that the matter concerned certain episodes, or, as they said, zigzags, although primary direction remains constant.

You may recall how President Carter spoke in favor of detente in Vienna, how he defended its necessity and the necessity for accord with the Soviet Union on the issue of strategic nuclear weapons. But now, after the latest speeches and after this latest document on the state of the union, it is becoming quite clear that preparations were in fact being carried out to make a change in the political course.

The American press has christened the latest speech by the President as the Carter doctrine. The word doctrine is one of the favorite words in American political jargon. As far as I can remember, every President in recent times considered it essential always to find some kind of doctrine, so as to go into the pages of history, as they say, with its help. But it is not really a question of doctrine or no doctrine. The essence of the matter is that when President Carter spoke, if you look at the core of his speech, if you look at it generally, then it all boils down to the fact that when it comes to finding anything original in this speech, anything truly original, anything that casts a new light on the world situation today--by this I mean things such as the balance of forces, the role played by weapons of mass destruction, nuclear weapons, their role in the sense of their effect on the opportunities for the future development of mankind--none of these things were reflected in the core of his speech.

The matter concerns something else. The matter has to do with the attempts to transfer the center of gravity of American foreign policy once again from accord, from discussions of possible alternatives, to the arms race and to reliance on military force. After all, if we recall the notorious Truman doctrine inaugurated at the end of the 1940's, at that time, this was precisely what it advocated, and U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles pursued that very line--in different circumstances, naturally, in a different situation--but the essence of that which was being done then, suddenly, now, after approximately 3 decades, has once again become the basis of American foreign policy.

In the Third World, during the whole of this period, the foundations of that self-same neocolonialism that the imperialists were trying to secure there and with whose help they wanted to preserve control over the developing countries, was tumbling down. This is one of the fundamental impulses which forced imperialism, American imperialism in this particular instance, to embark on a course of acute confrontation, to embark on a course that diverges from detente, and to embark on a course, as they say in the United States, appropriate to the post-Vietnam era. What can be said with regard to this matter, comrades?

I can recall an African proverb--one incidentally which the British like very much, as apparently other English speaking people do--the leopard cannot change his spots. This is the essence of imperialism. When the right time comes, imperialism returns to the basic principles of its policy. Here I would like to recall the words of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, which he said as long ago as 1969 at the international conference of communist and workers' parties. He spoke on the essence of contemporary imperialism: The policy of adventures which stems from the stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction by the leading imperialist powers, Comrade Brezhnev said, makes contemporary imperialism a constant threat to peace throughout the world, a threat to the lives of many millions of people and the existence of whole nations.

The fairness of this definition of the essence of imperialist policy remains true today. Because of this, when replying to the questions posed by a PRAVDA correspondent, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev said that the blame for the current breakdown in international relations, the acute change in the situation, falls on the imperialist forces and first and foremost on certain circles in the United States. What I have been speaking about, in my opinion, is the basis for such an evaluation of the world situation.

[Andrianov] Vadim Nikolayevich, how is this hullabaloo which has been raised by the transoceanic propaganda evaluated by the American public in general?

[Nekrasov] The situation of course is not simple. The press and the mass information media are presently orientated toward exciting some kind of cold war spirit and hate for the world of socialism, including the Soviet Union. Virtually every day the press there portrays us in the blackest of colors. But this does not mean that this is how the U.S. public sees things. In this connection, Boris Vasilyevich, a friend told me an interesting thing today. He met up with an American communist and this communist told him about a discussion he had with an American workman. This workman asked him: You are a communist. What are the Russians up to in Afghanistan? The communist said: I answered him. They prevented a recurrence of what happened in Chile.

This is a class approach to the situation and reveals the common sense of the people. It is also necessary to say that political circles, including Republican circles, in the given case understand that the present administration is getting into an impasse which is altogether absolutely of no benefit and not needed for American foreign policy because it infringes on U.S. national interests and because it is linked inter alia with economic development and the country's economic situation.

If one reads the American press carefully, one can see to what extent Washington is presently dissatisfied with the state of its relations with its very close allies, including those in Europe. Moreover, it is not simply dissatisfied but is also not even trying to conceal its dissatisfaction. In the final analysis, all of Washington's recent actions have had no effect in allied capitals except to provoke a concealed attitude of dissatisfaction, misunderstanding and an unwillingness to proceed along this course. I used the world concealed deliberately, because America' s allies in NATO and its other bilateral allies do not consider it possible to dissociate themselves from Washington's policy openly. However, at the same time the White House, the State Department and the American capital are being reproached by their allies for the fact that they do not understand contemporary realities.

Economic Measures Against USSR

Of course one must not classify everyone under a common denominator. Reaction to Washington's actions is varied. If we take London, then the Conservative Government there, which has adopted an absolutely firm course of following in the wake of the White House, has already announced that in the economic field and in other contacts with the Soviet Union it will follow the U.S. path and will disrupt these contacts despite all the agreements which have been signed. But on the other hand, Paris has no less unambiguously stated that it has no intention of acting in this fashion. A show of solidarity, yes. But no lining up with America. This is the French position. Bonn, to cite another instance, is also adopting a fairly distinctive stance. One Western observer--at the moment I do not remember who--expressed Bonn's policy in quite a good way. He said that Bonn was like a jumper who, in making a jump, has risen into the air and only at that moment begins to think about where he will land. Nevertheless, Bonn's position is quite different from Washington's and in general the European countries--I have been speaking about the bigger ones--but countries such as the Netherlands, Denmark, Turkey and Greece have also adopted quite a distinctive position with regard to Washington's present actions.

[Andrianov] Some idea of the reasons for the unwillingness of America's West European allies to follow Washington's course blindly is provided by an interview given to BILD ZEITUNG by Otto Wolff von Amarogen, chairman of the FRG Association of Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Speaking on the subject of economic blackmail against the Soviet Union, he stated that if the West decided to resort to such steps it would have to reckon on retaliatory measures from the Soviet Union. The USSR, he said, could for instance halt supplies of oil and natural gas. At the same time, according to Amarongen, the boycott would lead to a reduction of Western exports, an economic recession and a rise in the level of unemployment. In speaking about retaliatory measures by the Soviet Union, Amarongen was naturally expressing his personal opinion. But with regard to the economic consequences of a boycott of our country--which Washington is attempting to impose on its partners--then in Western Europe one can say that the overwhelming majority of sober-minded politicians have no doubt that attempts to blackmail the Soviet Union may hit the initiators of this undertaking most painfully of all.

Even across the ocean, where an unbridled anti-Soviet campaign has been launched, there are louder and louder statements to the effect that Washington's refusal to supply the Soviet Union with grain in accordance with contracts that have already been concluded hits at the United States. U.S. Senator Howard Baker stated that the only result of this act was its pernicious effect on U.S. agriculture, and according to (Arndt), president of the National Association of Corn Growers, the gravest blow has been inflicted on the interests of American farmers since the time of the crisis of the 1930's. The decision of the Washington administration to use food as an instrument of policy has aroused well-founded alarm in the developing countries. After all, they have repeatedly become either the victim or the witnesses of Washington's resort to economic blackmail and pressure for the purpose of, so to speak, punishing those states whose policy for some reason or other is not to its liking.

This in connection, Ben Yahia, the Algerian foreign minister, when he was speaking in Paris this week, said that use of the food weapon is evoking great anxiety, especially on the part of the underdeveloped countries that import grain and rice. In the future they could become the targets for pressure with the application of the food weapon in order to make them accede to a certain political course.

Mideast, South Asian Situation

[Volskiy] Well, we have seen this, Boris Vasilyevich, in the case of Iran, when the American Government, contrary to the decision of the Security Council, has been endeavoring to apply economic sanctions against that country. True, it is now putting the accent not so much on economic sanctions as on military threats and on the concentration of armed forces off the shores of Iran. According to information reported in the press, no fewer than 37 American warships have now been concentrated there, whereas previously, just recently, there were 21 warships. Now not two but as many as three aircraft carrier formations are operating in the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf. At the same time the Pentagon is pressing on with its search for bridgeheads for the transfer of troops to that area and for bases there.

Finally, Washington plainly intends to step up its support to the counterrevolutionary robber bands that are being sent into Afghanistan from the territory of Pakistan--and the Americans are not alone in this. There are others who have also announced an increase in military aid to Pakistan. That country was recently visited by Carrington, Britain's foreign secretary, and his Chinese counterpart, Huang Hua. Moreover, the latter behaved in an openly provocatory manner and all but inspected the camps where the counterrevolutionary robber bands being sent into Afghanistan are trained, and at any rate he visited the area directly adjacent to the Afghan border.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, there is no doubt that in dispatching Huang Hua, its foreign minister, to Pakistan the Beijing leaders were following their own hegemonistic aims.

After all, for almost 2 years they have been waging subversive actions against the Democratic Republic that was created in Afghanistan; for the Chinese hegemonists have been calculating on using that country to expand China's influence in the Middle East and in southwest Asia. Now, what do you think? Didn't Washington link Huang Hua's trip with its own calculations in Pakistan--calculations that are directly related to the implementation the U.S. strategy in southwest Asia?

These were, so to speak, discussed very frankly recently by Henry Kissinger, the former secretary of state, who now has the reputation of being a mouthpiece of the militarist circles across the ocean. He indicated openly that the United States should set up its air force and naval bases on Pakistan's territory.

[Volskiy] It is of course difficult to judge the details here, inasmuch as the details of the Chinese-American contacts on the question of Pakistan are being kept secret. But certainly both the United States and China are acting in the same direction. What do all these facts testify to? They testify that the imperialist circles, together with their new-found allies in Beijing are stepping up their military and political pressure in this area, and not only on Afghanistan. They have also set their sights on Iran and the whole region in general.

The purpose of this pressure, these threats, the concentration of armed forces and the military aid to their local allies, is obvious. It is to restore and strengthen the West's control, about which Vadim Nikolayevich has been speaking here, over the region's sources of oil and also the West's strategic positions.

[Andrianov] As an example of the propaganda justifications for Washington's high-handed actions with regard to the oil-exporting countries, I would like to adduce certain utterances by George Ball, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state. Writing in the Washington POST, he has been recalling in particular that immediately after the World War II the Americans were getting their energy from domestic sources, from the coal which was being extracted in the country and the oil of which there are quite large reserves in the United States.

However, in the 1950's, when huge new oil deposits were discovered in the Persian Gulf area, the Americans, as George Ball states, carelessly increased energy consumption in the country while hoping for unrestricted supplies of the cheap fuel from the Near East. Now, as George Ball claims, the United States allegedly depends to a critical degree on the oil reserves in this region, which, in his words, is no longer secure.

Why does he think this? Judging by his arguments, the United States was sure that the oil-extracting countries of the Near East would allow the American monopolies to dispose of the raw material riches in this region for an unlimited period. For it is no secret that it was precisely in order to please the oil monopolies on the other side of the ocean that the extraction of black gold was frozen in the United States itself, inasmuch as it became more advantageous to buy cheap oil in the Near East and to sell it at a great profit. According to official data, out of every dollar paid by Americans for gasoline, only 13 cents goes to the accounts of the oil-exporting countries. All the rest, 87 percent, is dispatched to the safes of the oil monopolies and to the U.S. Treasury. Is it surprising then, after such very simple calculations, that last year the major American oil companies obtained profits of up to 200 percent? At the same time I emphasize that they raked in this money not by selling their own American oil but the oil of others. Now, as this same George Ball states, the situation in the Near East has sharply changed. The oil-extracting countries of this region are now allegedly showing obstinacy, intractability, and sometimes an uncompromising attitude.

Moreover, these trusting Americans, as Ball calls them, did not even suppose that these Near East countries might come forward as a united front to raise oil prices. On top of all this, Ball complains, one must not consider the governments of these countries to be sufficiently stable. In this respect, he has in mind the fall of the shah's regime in Iran, which, he alleges, leads to disruptions of oil extraction for political motives.

[Nekrasov] To this I would like to add, Boris Vasilyevich, that economic considerations do of course play a very big part, but class considerations play a big part, too. There is an interesting report in a recent edition of the American Washington POST which said that the plan of Carter's government, envisaging the freeing of the American hostages in Tehran, is undergoing a gradual but radical review given the events in Afghanistan. This is a very interesting nuance. What is behind this? The paper continues by saying that until recently the stance of the United States toward Iran boiled down to pressure--verbal hostility accompanied by warnings that America might burst an artery and that this allegedly would lead to military action.

But the paper continues by saying that at present, instead of threats and bad language, the official statements by the United States about Iran have taken on a conciliatory tone stressing that Iran is allegedly not interested in an argument with the United States, but that it is interested in self-defense. Defense against whom? Against Soviet troops, from events similar to the ones in Afghanistan. Here class considerations also become a valid point.

[Andrianov] Yes, and on the basis of these considerations it appears that a fairly cunning, but at the same time a fairly clear set of calculations are being built. It appears to me that the essence of the matter lies in the fact that Washington has decided to attempt to play, as it is called there, the Islamic card. By this I mean an attempt to turn against the Soviet Union and against local leftwing forces a religious-political process, a complex and contradictory process, which the Western press has called the Muslim revival.

American politicians, and also pro-American politicians of whom there are still plenty in the Near East, are striving to portray the matter as if the traditions of the Muslim peoples, their distinctive traits, and finally their independence, are threatened not by the United States but by the Soviet Union, not by imperialism but communism. Under this false pretext they are trying to contrast the Afghan revolution with the Iranian revolution--and I am quoting from one of the statements--which is the real Muslim revolution and are trying to bring to power in Iran the kind of forces on which Washington can rely, again on a class basis.

Finally, they are planning to knock together, on this same basis, a new military bloc of Muslim states with conservative regimes, from Saudi Arabia to Pakistan. This bloc, it stands to reason, would be under the patronage of the United States. I think that all this is behind the arguments, which you have quoted, by the Washington POST about the new conciliatory tone of American diplomacy toward Iran.

[Andrianov] Dmitriy Antonovich, in last Sunday's broadcast our colleagues, in assessing President Carter's behavior, compared him to an American cowboy from the Wild West. Doesn't it seem to you that the present boss of the White House is also prepared to appear before the Arab world looking like an orthodox Muslim, to pass himself off now as a real defender of Islam? Isn't this the same Carter who played the part of godfather to the Camp David deal between Israel and Egypt--the separate deal which has been condemned by the overwhelming majority of the Arab countries?

[Volskiy] The pretensions of the United States to the role of self-invited defender of the Middle East countries and even of Islam against a nonexistent threat only expose the imperialist aims of American policy. I think that for the patriotically minded activists of the Muslim countries it is not difficult to discern these aims. But it is not so easy, either, if one takes into account the refined nature of Western propaganda on this matter. It is not for nothing that the British are now actively joining in. This was borne out, in particular, by Carrington's trip, which we have mentioned, to this area. The British also have a great deal of experience with intrigues in the Middle East. One must assume that their own secret service still remains there. All the same, I think you are right. Indeed, all these new Middle East designs by both the United States and Britain are sufficiently transparent. The main thing is that the anti-imperialist tendency which has appeared in the Muslim movement over the past few years has not arisen by chance. It reflects the incompatibility of imperialism with the fundamental interests of the Muslim peoples, who are being exploited and who have been oppressed for centuries. It reflects the incompatibility of their interests on the one hand, and on the other the imperialist neocolonial aspirations of the West, which would like to continue the exploitation of its former colonies, or semicolonies, in some new sort of form.

You mentioned the Camp David deal. Well, right now As-Sadat is establishing official diplomatic relations with Israel, is exchanging embassies with it. At the same time the Palestinian question remains at a standstill. All this undoubtedly disturbs the Muslim world. The Muslim world is particularly disturbed by the fact that the problem of Jerusalem remains unsolved. All this gives a fresh impetus to the anti-Americanism which has been very strong in the Muslim world over the past few years. The point here is not so much with regard to religion as with the political and social problems that have now taken on an unprecedented acuteness throughout this region. The peoples of this region do not want to accept the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, the feudal oppression which the West has maintained, its neocolonialism or those forms of capitalist development which the shah imposed and which As-Sadat now intends to apply in Egypt. All this is unacceptable for the peoples of the Near and Middle East.

[Andrianov] The aggravation of the international situation has been brought about deliberately by American imperialism. This is a manifestation of its dissatisfaction with socialism's consolidation of its positions, with the upsurge of the national-liberation movement, and with the strengthening of forces supporting detente and peace. Washington has decided to damage detente. But, after all, detente serves the interests of the whole of mankind. This positive direction in world affairs exists objectively. The need for detente is recognized as being vitally important and urgent by all peoples, thanks to whose will the process of detente has paved a way for itself through all obstacles. This is where we find the deep roots of the mighty forces that support detente, which signifies peace and the happiness of peoples. The time of our broadcast has expired. We thank you for your attention and all the best to you, dear comrades.

ISLAMABAD MEETING IGNORES REAL U.S. THREAT TO MUSLIM WORLD

LD262140 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Beirut, January 26, TASS--A session of the Islamic Conference Organisation convened by a number of reactionary and Moslem states on the instructions of the United States is opening in Islamabad one day later than was originally scheduled. The intention of the initiators of the session to centre at the session on the far-fetched question of the situation in Afghanistan has, according to the local press reports, caused sharp controversy among Arab and Moslem countries.

The governments of many of these countries have declared against a debate on the "Afghan question" imposed on them by the imperialist circles of the United States, insisting that attention shall be in the first place devoted to the questions which are really vital for the peoples, precisely the struggle against the incessant occupation by Israel with Washington's assistance of Arab lands, including Jerusalem, where the most important Islamic shrines are located, and just settlement of the Palestinian problem. It was also proposed to include in the agenda the question of military and economic blackmail of Iran by the United States and the broadening U.S. military presence in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean area.

Under the pressure of the progressive Arab regimes, the organisers of the session were forced to give up the initial date of opening of the session and reschedule it from January 26, the day when it was planned to open the border between Egypt and Israel and exchange embassies between them, for January 27. Such a "coincidence" too clearly exposed the striving to distract the attention of the Moslem peoples from the fresh step in the implementation of the anti-Arab Camp David deal. But, as is pointed out in the Arab political circles, the decision to re-schedule the opening of the session with the preservation of its present agenda and the place of holding by no means changes the aims of this "measure", that are reactionary in their character and aims. In resolutely protesting against the attempts at whipping up anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet sentiments in the Moslem world, progressive Arab and Moslem countries stressed that the holding of the session of the Islamic Conference Organisation in the present conditions and with the present agenda is fraught with a threat of turning it into an obedient tool in the hands of the imperialist powers.

In a message addressed to the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organisation, observers point out in this connection, the participants in the recent conference of the member-countries of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation recently held in Damascus called for preventing the forces of imperialism and their allies from using the organisation with any other aims but those for the sake of which it was established. These countries reaffirmed the right of the Afghan people to the defence of its homeland and territorial integrity. They declared against the attempts at drawing the Arab and Moslem countries in imperialist conspiracies.

Kabul, January 26, TASS--Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry has issued a statement here saying that the so-called "debate on the Afghan question" at the session of the Islamic Conference Organisation constitutes interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and the Government of Afghanistan declares a protest in this connection.

Afghanistan's participation in a session, at which the progress ve Arab countries, as well as ministers of foreign affairs of a number of other Moslem countries are not represented and at which it is intended to provide a cover for the treachery committed at Camp David, the statement says, would not accord with the interests of the people of Afghanistan, of the other Moslem countries, neither with the interests of maintaining peace in the region and all over the world. If this session takes decisions directed against the interests of the Afghan people, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will regard them as invalid and jeopardizing Islamic solidarity.

With due regard for the strivings of the Moslem people of Afghanistan and as a full member of the organisation, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan expresses readiness to participate in the future actively and from positive positions in all of its sessions, at which a real political majority of the participants is represented. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will make every effort for ensuring the real national interests of Moslems of the world, strengthening peace and security all over the world and will put forward peaceable and positive initiatives.

Libyan, Iranian Statements

LD272313 Moscow TASS in English 2144 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Islamabad, January 27, TASS--Ramadan al-Rubi, the ambassador of Libya to Bahrain, speaking at a session of the Organisation Islamic Conference, resolutely condemned the attempt at using this organization in the interests of U.S. imperialism's global strategy. The session opened here today. He stated that behind the vociferous campaign launched by certain circles in connection with the Afghan events is the United States which thereby wants to divert the attention of Arab and other Moslem countries from U.S. aggressive intrigues in the Near and Middle East. The Libyan ambassador emphasised that the Islamic Conference should not follow in the wake of the USA and reactionary Arab regimes which represent U.S. interests and that the participants in the session must be concerned first of all with the consideration of such matters vitally important to the Arabs as the struggle against Israel's continued occupation of Arab lands, As-Sadat's capitulatory policy, the build-up of U.S. military presence in the Middle East and, in particular, the creation of U.S. military bases in Moslem countries' territory.

K. Kariz, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Iran, demanded that a proposal to condemn the U.S. economic sanctions against Iran be put on the session's agenda.

Under the pressure of progressive Arab regimes, the sponsors of the session had to postpone its opening from January 26--the day of 'normalization' of relations between Egypt and Israel and the exchange of embassies between them--to January 27. Such a 'coincidence' would have too obviously exposed their desire to distract the Moslem peoples' attention from another step to implement the anti-Arab Camp-David deal. However, as is noted in Arab political circles, the decision to change the date for the opening of the session with its present agenda and venue remaining the same by no means changes the reactionary character of the essence and aims of the session. Resolutely protesting against the attempts at stirring up anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet sentiments in the Moslem world, the progressive Arab and Moslem countries stress that the holding of the session of the Organisation Islamic Conference in the present conditions and with the existing agenda is fraught with a threat of converting it into an obedient instrument in the hands of imperialist powers.

Attempts to Divide Muslims

LD270236 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1155 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 26 Jan (TASS)--TASS observers Andrey Fialkovskiy writes: World history knows not a few instances of successful joint action by Muslim states in defense of their national gains, independence and sovereignty. International reaction, which has frequently encountered concerted or coordinated resistance to its intrigues, is now making increased efforts to split the ranks of the Muslim countries, and kindle dissension and open hostility among them. Indicative in this respect is the situation developing around the meeting of foreign ministers of member-countries of the Islamic Conference, due to be held in Islamabad. The delegates to this conference have yet to arrive, but already in the West and in Beijing a noisy ballyhoo of incitement has been whipped up, which is clearly aimed at further disuniting the Islamic world and setting one group of Muslim states against another. Immediately after the revolution in Afghanistan in April, 1978, its enemies--above all Washington and Beijing--chose as their main bridgehead for counter-revolutionary activity the territory of Pakistan. There it was that, under the guise of refugee camps, numerous bases were set up for the training of sabotage groups, bands of brigands and terrorist squads which were then sent into Afghanistan.

Pakistan has recently become the object of the closest attention on the part of the West and the PRC. Resumption of deliveries of hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of modern U.S. arms to Pakistan, increasingly frequent visits to Islamabad by high-level guests from London, Beijing and other capitals--all this is proof of the seriousness of the intentions of the enemies of Democratic Afghanistan to involve Pakistan still more intensively in their plans to stifle the Sawr revolution. All this is being done under the outwardly respectable sign-board of "insuring that Pakistan has proper defense capability" in the face of the "threat to its integrity and even existence" supposedly emanating from the Soviet Union. The last thing Washington and Beijing were worried about when they dragged Pakistan into the dangerous foreign political adventure was her national interests. The main thing that attracted them was the strategic location of Pakistan, the presence of a lengthy and virtually undefendable border between her and Afghanistan. Another factor that was taken into account was the long-standing, one might say traditional--Pakistani-American and Pakistani-Chinese ties in the military sphere.

As events continued to develop it became clear to Washington and Beijing that by including Islamabad in their anti-Afghan plans they would score another important political advantage--they would give rise to a direct armed confrontation between two Muslim and, from the religious point of view, fraternal states, thereby inflicting yet another heavy blow to the unity of the Islamic world. Judging by the passions which are now being whipped up around the so-called Afghan question, it is precisely for such splitting purposes that the circles which are doing the inciting also intend to exploit the meeting of Islamic states beginning in Islamabad. The international reaction is at present making every effort to knock out of the hands of the Muslim community its basic and mightiest weapon--unity of design, aspirations and actions in the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism and Zionism.

Protests in Iran

LD271532 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A conference of Islamic states at the level of foreign ministers is opening in Islamabad today. The Government of Iran will be taking part in its work. This step by the Iranian Government has evoked widespread discontent in the country. REUTER stresses that the group of students which is holding the American Embassy in Tehran has described this decision as capitulation in the face of the intrigues of imperialism and the United States in the area of the Near and Middle East. Earlier, opposition to participation by Iran in the Islamic Conference was expressed by the Tudeh Party.

Moscow Persian Commentary

NC251618 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 24 Jan 80 NC

[Igor Savchenko commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently much has been written and said about the extraordinary session of the Islamic Conference to study the so-called Afghan problem. The regime of As-Sadat in Egypt--whose disloyalty to the Muslims' interests resulted in the departure of that country from the Islamic solidarity organization--and Pakistan--to which America and its allies are giving numerous promises of gifts in order to insure continued agreement on the use of its territory of aggressive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--are among the Islamic nations which are insisting, more than the others, on the holding of this conference. These countries enjoy not only the support of America, but of Britain and China as well.

The governments of these countries are exerting every effort to present themselves as defenders of the interests and freedom of the Islamic nations. It is really ridiculous to see who has donned the garb of the defenders of Islam. What is the reason behind this change of garb? Why are Washington and its allies trying to make the Islamic countries study the imaginary Afghanistan problem? It seems that Washington, London and Beijing are very keen on presenting the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with the help of mercenary groups as a struggle for defending Islam. They are also trying to present the mercenaries who are sent to Afghanistan as Muslim rebels. They wish to use the Islamic Conference to give credibility to and further their objectives. The other objectives behind the commotion which the imperialists and Beijing have started in Islamic countries are now very clear. They are trying to divert the attention of the Muslims throughout the world from their struggles to solve the truly vital problems they are facing today. They want to divert the attention of the Iranians from their struggle to fulfill and implement their legitimate demands for the return of the shah and of the wealth which he has plundered, as well as from their struggle to ready themselves to thwart the U.S. plans for aggression which are being prepared. They want to halt the Arabs' struggles against the Camp David agreement and Israel's expansionism, and to divert the attention of all the Muslim nations from their struggles against the neocolonialist system which Western companies have imposed on them. But there are many people in Islamic countries who are aware of the dangers that these imperialist intrigues entail, and it is not surprising that Iran has refrained from attending the conference which they are preparing and has announced that its representative will attend only as an observer.

WALDHEIM CONTINUES SEARCH FOR SOLUTION TO U.S.-IRAN CRISIS

LD260046 Moscow TASS in English 2032 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 25, TASS--U.N. General Secretary Kurt Waldheim said that in the present complex international situation any nervousness can only worsen the situation. Only calm and moderation can help overcome the present difficulties and continue to consolidate cooperation between the peoples of the interests of peace and international security. Speaking today at a press conference at U.N. headquarters Kurt Waldheim stressed that everything possible should be done in order to defuse the highly charged situation and to prevent its further deterioration. He expressed the hope that the world leaders will do everything possible to avoid an armed confrontation. Kurt Waldheim added that he continued the search for ways to settle the crisis in U.S.-Iranian relations.

POPOV: USSR NOT TO BOYCOTT LAKE PLACID, LOS ANGELES OLYMPICS

LD252032 LONDON PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1733 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpt] Russia will not boycott the winter Olympics in the U.S. or the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic games in retaliation for America's threatened boycott of the Moscow Olympics, according to a Soviet Olympic chief. Mr Vladimir Popov, first deputy chairman of the Moscow Olympics Organising Committee, says the Moscow games will go on whatever happens. "We shall fulfill our Olympic commitments," Mr Popov tells David Frost in his "Olympic special" programme on ITV on Saturday night. "We would not work counter to the spirit of the Olympic games," he says in answer to the question of whether Russia would retaliate if the U.S. boycotted this summer's games. Mr Popov says Russians were amazed and astonished at the world reaction to Afghanistan, "because of the disinformation, and we were amazed how any statements of a speculative character could influence public opinion. He categorically rejects any comparison between the Moscow Olympics and those of 1936 in Berlin during the Nazi era. Suggestions that anyone should boycott the Olympics are absurd because they contradict the principle of the Olympic Charter he claims. "We are convinced that the games will take place as expected."

KONDRASHOV: U.S. TRYING TO 'INFECT THE WORLD WITH PANIC'

LD251343 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 2 LD

[S. Kondrashov article under the rubric "Political Observer's Notes": "What is Being Prepared From a Certain 'Canard'"]

[Text] A great many "canards" have been set loose on the world's airwaves in connection with the events in Afghanistan. The most widespread and boldest of these canards is the one which presents Moscow's enforced decision, reached with difficulty, to move military contingents into Afghanistan in response to the Afghan Government's requests as a stage in some long-term strategic plan envisaging a Soviet "breakthrough" to "warm seas" and "Kremlin control" over the rich oil-bearing regions.

Soviet troops, advancing to the Afghan-Iranian border, are on the point of moving through Pakistan to the Indian Ocean.... Many politicians and journalists not only in Washington (although there are more of them there than elsewhere) but also in some places in other countries in the West and also in some places in the East are now occupied with this madness.

"Cards" are flying....and some people are clinging increasingly eagerly to this, the falsest canard, because it can be used to set up shady deals which would be far harder to arrange without it.

Let us begin with Pakistani figures. They do not merely tolerate bases and training centers on their territory for trained armed mercenaries and bandits and dispatching them to Afghanistan but encourage their creation. On their border they have long kept the doors open for those who would like to overthrow the revolutionary regime in Kabul by force of arms. But suddenly, in connection with the new turn of events, Islamabad has now begun to state noisily that "the back door is wide open" (implying the door from Afghanistan into Pakistan is open to Soviet troops) and that "a threat has arisen to the entire region." This support for a fabrication created in Washington is by no means selfless. For it Islamabad is demanding more and more "aid," stating that the $400 million hastily offered by the Americans is "a mere nothing."

It is well known that a year after the collapse of the shah's regime in Iran Americans are already seeking a new "Persian Gulf gendarme." Since there are no eager candidates Washington decided to adopt this role itself and--long before the events in Afghanistan!--began to move a very powerful armada up to Iranian shores, using the hysteria over the U.S. hostages in Tehran. And now Washington again, without a trace of embarrassment or shame, proclaimed that the threat to Iran and its revolution comes not from U.S. policy but from "Soviet actions in the region." And, alas, there are people in Iran seeking high office who are seizing on this unforgivable falsehood and saying that there are "no assurances" from Moscow that it will not interfere in Iranian affairs, although quite definite assurances of this sort have frequently been given. In particular Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions state: "Allegations that the Soviet Union has some expansionist plans with respect to Pakistan, Iran or other countries of this region are absolutely false."

Everyone is using fabrications concerning the "Soviet threat" in their own way. They were useful to Israeli Prime Minister Begin for new attacks on the idea of an independent Palestinian state. Now he is intimidating all those prepared to succumb to their fears, stating that it is absolutely impossible to allow a Palestinian state since it will become a Soviet base and bridgehead for conquering Israel and the Arab states.

In West Germany the Bavarian premier, the well-known Conservative Strauss, has given rein to imagination which, incidentally, is highly conditioned and single-minded. It costs Strauss nothing to see Soviet tanks on the shores of both the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean and, having sketched this fruit of his imagination for the public, to intimidate them by proclaiming that in that case there would be only one thing left for West Europe--to surrender "without firing a single shot."

But as usual it is Washington which has unleashed the most frenzied activity. It is thinking in global terms and is speaking of America's "world responsibility." A special dish is being prepared there which the press is already calling the "Carter doctrine" and this dish is being presented to the United States and the whole world on 23 January when the U.S. President will make his traditional speech at the opening of the new session of Congress.

A joke's a joke, but after all the Washington cooks are preparing from their "canard" a real world gendarme armed to the teeth and comprising aircraft carriers, missile-carrying cruisers, marines, airborne divisions, special "quick reaction forces" and so forth. Under the pretext of the fabrication about "Soviet expansionism," at a stroke they are tearing up agreements and accords which formed the fabric of detente and are erecting the bastions of a policy of confrontation. And under the incumbent President, shielding himself with his own "doctrine," and urging Americans--at least until November, until election day--to join his crusade against the aggressive Russians, wants to use the pretext of the same fabrication to remain in the White House for a second term. One of the rarely questioned postulates of U.S. public life proclaims that at a time of crisis the nation must unite around the President as it would around the national flag. Another postulate is that if there is no crisis it is desirable to think one up. One of his rivals calls the present White House incumbent "a president of crises." Another rival says that Jimmy Carter "is lurching from one crisis to the next".

But what does it matter what they say if the ordinary American is still convinced--by the hysteria over the hostages in Tehran and the coverage of events in Afghanistan--that there is a crisis. He is panic-stricken, this America, and, the less he knows about the real meaning of the events taking place, the more strongly he clings to the President. And since he is clinging, the goal has been attained. He, the American, is prepared (so far!) to try out the dish which they are on the point of bearing along Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House to the Capitol and he is prepared to do so even though it is believed that initially the dish will cost him $20 billion in additional military expenditure in the next fiscal year alone.

Their own people are not enough for U.S. politicians. They would like to infect the whole world with their artificially cultivated panic. But the world is not really succumbing. India, for instance, views what is happening soberly, realizing that on its border Washington and Beijing are creating an alarming new problem--Pakistan's "arms upgrading." Turkey is dissociating itself from the rubbish produced across the Atlantic and through its Foreign Minister H. Erkmen states that it does not see in the Afghan events "any hostility toward us on the part of the Soviet Union." And as the days go by the United States' West European allies are also less and less inclined to share the U.S. hysteria and ostentatious belligerosity. [paragraph continues]

The more they understand the essence of what has happened in Afghanistan, the more obstinately they are refusing to understand and accept the atmosphere of international crisis highly necessary to the Washington warmongers to justify the "Carter doctrine."

"We must lead our country confidently through the present upheavals. For this we do not need nervousness or cries about crisis or excited or even inflammatory speeches." These words come from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and are aimed against opposition leaders Strauss and Khol, who allege that "the naive policy of detente" is at an end. But it is not hard to guess that these words are also aimed at those people in Washington who are fond of crises and provoke them. In December Bonn was with Washington in forcing through the plan to deploy U.S. missiles in West Europe. Bonn is still in solidarity with Washington but it fears that the Americans, in a fit of anti-Soviet, anti-Afghan hysteria, may completely jettison the policy of detente for a course toward confrontation. Yet there is no sensible alternative to detente. Confrontation is a senseless, even mad, alternative to detente.

Only the dependent British lion, which long ago said goodbye to its reputation as king of the animals and is hoping that with the increased U.S. aggressiveness something will come its way too "east of Suez," is following Uncle Sam in everything. The others are not following the United States in everything but have spelled out their stipulations and disagreements both with regard to the U.S. analysis of the situation and with regard to the measures proposed across the Atlantic. The French president and the FRG chancellor, meeting in Paris, refused to associate themselves to the so-called "economic sanctions" against the Soviet Union.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Christopher was immediately dispatched to West Europe to rectify matters. But in Brussels the participants in the Common Market and NATO Council conference mainly followed Paris and Bonn and not Washington and London. As the Washington POST writes, Christopher "despite his optimistic statements won less support from the Europeans for President Carter's anti-Soviet stand than he had hoped."

Jonathan Alford, deputy director of the well-known International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, treating the fabrications about Soviet intentions as they deserve, stated: "The Western leaders have to some extent reacted too impetuously (to the Afghan events). It is wrong to blow up the significance of this by portraying what has happened as the most dangerous event since World War II."

U.S. commentator James Reston only had to make a brief trip from Washington to New York, to UN headquarters, to be convinced that the events in Afghanistan are viewed differently there and are not seen as a "potential threat to sources of fuel supplies for the countries of the industrial world and the gravest global crisis since World War II." "Carter is assuming the worst," Reston writes. "But representatives of our allies at UN headquarters and even Secretary General Waldheim are inclined to think it would be wrong to assume the worst with respect to the events in Iran and Afghanistan."

"The worst?" That is the "Canard" from which the new Washington doctrine is being prepared.

Stressing the "essential difference" of approach to detente between Washington and the West European capitals, NEWSWEEK writes: "The NATO allies are not wishing at this time to support Carter's new approach which may be defined as follows: 'Down with detente, full steam ahead to the introduction of sanctions.'"

They are not rushing. And they do not want to. Because the U.S. "tough" line is fraught not with stability but with the danger of new international upheavals. Because they put a greater price on detente and its real fruit and do not forget that it is easier to destroy than to build.

'HOSTILE MEASURES' IN CARTER STATE OF UNION SPEECH HIT

LD261315 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1212 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

["A Course of Confrontation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 26 Jan (TASS)--U.S. President J. Carter addressed a session of both houses of Congress about "the state of the nation." As in the message sent to Congress 2 days earlier, he stressed the aspirations of the U.S. administration to have "the right" to interfere in the internal affairs of other states which possess raw materials or are on the oil supply routes. In it a frank but crude--taking into account the existing balance of forces--claim by American imperialism for world mastery and a course of confrontation and rejection of the achievements of a policy of detente is presented, along with the concept of a spiralling of the arms race and reliance on military might as the chief means for achieving the foreign political aims of the United States.

The President has arbitrarily proclaimed the Persian Gulf--thousands of miles from the American coast--to be in a "sphere of vital U.S. interests." Moreover, he has threatened "to use all necessary means, including military force" if, as he put it, there are "attempts by any power from outside to obtain control of the Persian Gulf." While really making no secret of the fact that the false thesis of U.S. "vital interests" in the Gulf is based on the desire to preserve the dominant position of the U.S. monopolies in that region, where, as he declared, "there are concentrated more than two-thirds of the world's oil," J. Carter tried to make out that there is some "threat" to "the unhindered transportation of Near East oil," emanating supposedly from the Soviet Union.

Yet, if there is any threat to oil deliveries from that region, including those to Western Europe and Japan, it is from the United States itself. It is common knowledge that precisely the United States is the "outside power" that has concentrated in the area the biggest naval armada of the post war period, intends to mine the Strait of Hormuz, has virtually blockaded the Persian Gulf and is obstructing the freedom of international navigation there.

The State of the Union Message abounds in calls for the setting up of special "quick reaction forces" to back up the neocolonialist claims to raw materials sources in the developing countries. The President presents the situation in Iran and Afghanistan in a distorted light, seeking to set the Muslim countries against the Soviet Union. He passes over in silence the trade-economic blockade of Iran, imposed by the United States in violation of the UN Charter, and the armed aggression against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan organized by the United States jointly with China.

State Department spokesmen, developing the theses of the President's message, assert that the United States would even like to give "some" aid to Iran. What kind of aid this can be is already well known. In 1953, on the pretext of rendering "aid," the United States carried out a coup d'etat in Iran and imposed the shah's bloody dictatorship on this country for a quarter of a century. Wouldn't Washington like to repeat this again? Is it not for this purpose that it has transferred its fleet to the shores of Iran?

Touching on the Pentagon's feverish search for new military bases in Somalia, Egypt, Oman and other countries, the President stated: "We have increased and strengthened our naval presence in the Indian Ocean and at the present time we are making arrangements for our forces in the region of northeast Africa and the Persian Gulf to use important naval and air-force facilities." The President expatiated about the United States' "respect" for Islam and at the same time praised the Camp David deal which consolidated Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and other age-old Arab lands and obstructed the satisfaction of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

The State of the Union Message leaves no doubt of the fact that the promises once made by Carter to reduce annually military spending were only a pre-election trick. "Annually," he admitted, starting with 1976, in other words since the time when J. Carter was chosen as President, "our defense expenditure has increased in real terms."

J. Carter announced that for the 1981 financial year U.S. military spending has been set at $158 billion--5 percent more in real terms than was allocated for 1980. This enormous sum is earmarked first and foremost for the creation of even more destructive means of waging war.

By intensifying its course towards blocking international efforts to reduce the danger of war and limit the arms race, the U.S. administration is trying to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of the cold war. The message issues threats to "make" the Soviet Union "pay dearly" for its principled course directed at strengthening international security and defending the sovereignty of the peoples. J. Carter brags of the hostile measures against the Soviet Union taken by the United States in violation of its treaty obligations. He openly declares that he is now engaged in seeking from his NATO allies "further comprehensive measures"--as if the experience of history had not taught that attempts to talk to the Soviet Union in the language of diktat are doomed to fail.

In J. Carter's speech, which is permeated with the spirit of the "cold war," there is one noteworthy deviation. "In order to be secure," he said, "we must see the world as it is in reality." As the facts show, Washington is far from such an understanding of the modern world and of the essence of the changes taking place in it and is continuing just as in the time of Theodore Roosevelt to rely on "gunboat diplomacy" and the policy of "the big stick."

It is precisely of such an understanding of the world by the Washington administration that the influential American magazine FOREIGN POLICY writes. In the United States, it states, there exists a definite adherence to a dictatorial style in international diplomacy, a yearning for strong truncheons, for a world in which American sheriffs and police chiefs hold sway...but all of this can too easily become the synonym of a pose of greatness, a show without content and empty rhetoric--or, as in Vietnam, the prelude to catastrophe.

DRAFT MILITARY BUDGET TESTIFIES TO DANGEROUS TRENDS

LD280735 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 4 Signed to Press 17 January 1980 publishes on pages 10 and 11, under the headline "Buildup of Sinister Arsenal," a 2,000-word abbreviated account of U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's speech to the Senate Armed Services Committee outlining future U.S. military programs and priorities on the basis of the assumption that the "SALT II treaty will be ratified." "If that prospect fails to materialize," Brown notes, "the military budget we submit will be not smaller, but larger." ZA RUBEZHOM prefaces its account of Brown's remarks with the following introduction:

"The draft military budget for fiscal 1981 and the main aspects of the 5-year defense program announced by President J. Carter testify that dangerous hegemonist and interventionist trends are once again gathering strength in U.S. foreign policy. American strategists are attempting to camouflage their overtly aggressive course that undermines international security and peace throughout the world by citing the same old threadbare arguments about the so-called 'Soviet military threat'".

U.S. TURNING 'BLIND EYE' TO PAKISTANI OUTRAGES, NUCLEAR AMBITIONS

LD241521 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Jan 80 pp 9, 14 LD

[Vladimir Lomeyko "Observer's Remarks": "Hypocrisy of Self-Interest"]

[Text] When on New Year's Eve Washington urgently informed Islamabad of its desire to resume deliveries of American weapons, this caused perplexity even among Pakistani official circles, to say nothing of the public.

"How come?", the Pakistan TIMES and other newspapers asked the next day. "After the long embargo--dating from 1965--on military deliveries, all of a sudden there is this new-year present, which is all the stranger since Pakistan has not asked Washington for military aid."

The local press has noted that it will be difficult for Pakistan to explain to India and other neighbors its agreement to take American weapons, deliveries of which have always been followed by an exacerbation of the situation and crisis phenomena in the region.

This extremely cautious reaction by Islamabad is easily explained: The offer of military aid by no means stemmed from the nature of American-Pakistani relations at the present stage. The longstanding chill between the two capitals has intensified considerably in recent months for at least two reasons.

Black November

On 21 November crowds of angry Pakistani students burst into the American Embassy compound in Islamabad. The embassy building was set on fire and partially destroyed. More than 90 embassy officials and members of their families took refuge on the second floor, in the room used for storing secret materials, where the walls are particularly strong and the door is armored. There they sat it out for more than 6 hours until they were rescued by government troops.

Attacks were made on the U.S. Consultate General in Lahore, and the American cultural centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore were burned down. Two Americans and four Pakistanis were killed as a result of the incident in Islamabad. The following day the United States swiftly airlifted out almost 400 of its officials and members of their families.

Certain commentators in the West are comparing the White House and American press reactions to the seizure of the hostages in Tehran and to the destruction of the Islamabad embassy. And here they note that, despite the extremely dramatic outcome of events in Pakistan, official Washington did not use them as grounds for uncontrolled hysteria and the fueling of military hysteria, as in the case of Iran.

People may say: Yes, but in Islamabad government troops dispersed the attackers and rescued the diplomats, and President Ziaul Haq apologized to Carter. That is the truth, but not the whole truth.

New York TIMES correspondent Michael Kaufman reported from Islamabad at the time:

"Some Americans and Western diplomats claim that for several hours the police here did nothing to contain the rampaging crowd, one woman who found herself trapped stated that 90 Americans, herself included, left their smoke-filled refuge not because they had been rescued by the police but because they had no choice--they could no longer breathe and the floor beneath them was just about ready to cave in."

And although Arthur Hummel, U.S. ambassador in Islamabad, declared that "Pakistan showed no particular vigor in suppressing the disorders near the embassy," President Carter and Secretary of State Vance expressed their gratitude to Pakistan's president for swiftly sending in troops and evacuating the American Embassy.

Does this mean Washington can contain its emotions when it wants to? And not only its emotions, but also its "free press." Though there was just as much fuel here for inflaming passions as there was in Iran?

And isn't this unusual restraint by the White House, which reacts so badly to wounded prestige, explained by the fact that in its plans Pakistan had already been assigned the role of springboard for interference in Afghanistan's affairs? In Iran, Washington, the facts show, obviously does not want a political settlement of the conflict taking into account both sides' interests but, on the contrary, is exacerbating the conflict; while in Pakistan it hopes to strengthen its positions and so turns a blind eye to excesses that are unpleasant for it--or, to be more accurate, it looks at them from the viewpoint of its strategic plans.

That is why, despite the massive explosion of anti-American feeling, despite the destruction of the embassy and the evacuation of most of its staff to the United States, despite the killing of Cpl Steven Crowley and the death from burns of senior officer Bryan Ellis, the Americans closed their eyes to everything and accused... that same old Khomeyni of inciting the angry Muslims.

Against the background of these events Washington's unexpected access of favor toward Pakistan merely highlights the sham heat of the White House masters' indignation at the holding of the hostages in Iran. Certain American commentators are probably right when they say that the hostages are not the point, and Washington is deliberately refusing to reach agreement with Tehran and fueling passions in order to undermine the regime in Iran, which it dislikes. So are that whole armada of warships, with their aircraft, all the economic sanctions and the gigantic wave of chauvinist sentiments merely there to provide grounds for building up the American military presence in the Near East?

The Pakistani Bomb

Pakistan is also the litmus paper of the American lack of principle on another issue. The Washington STAR reported 5 January: "Last year the United States refused to give Pakistan modern weapons because Congress had banned military aid to countries developing nuclear weapons. It is said in congressional circles that the Senate Foreign Relgations Committee has already begun seeking simple legislative measures to exempt Pakistan from the law banning military and economic aid to countries developing nuclear weapons."

In an article entitled "What the United States Is Risking in Pakistan" the 14 January issue of BUSINESS WEEK magazine openly admits that the Carter administration had many complaints about the Pakistani authorities. It believes that General Mohammad Ziaul Haq's government is trying to acquire nuclear weapons, devising a project known by the name of the "Islamic bomb." So does Washington now intend to turn a blind eye to this?

But only recently the White House was fulminating against Islamabad in this precise connection, and it was for precisely this reason that the United States last April ceased giving Pakistan aid amounting to $40 million per year.

So do we now have a 180-degree turn? At the precise moment when new information is coming in that refutes General Ziaul Haq's statement that Pakistan "is not working" to create nuclear weapons?

"Pakistan's atom bomb is almost ready," Italy's L'EUROPEO weekly reported at the end of last year. And London's THE SUNDAY TIMES added that Pakistan hopes to test a nuclear bomb as early as April 1980.

Information has reached the press testifying to Pakistan's secret operations on three continents to obtain the necessary nuclear materials and technical know-how.

It all began in 1972, when Pakistani physicist Abdul (Kadyr) Khan received Dutch citizenship thanks to his wife, who was born in the Republic of South Africa, and started work at the top-secret research center in Almelo, in the Netherlands. There he worked with West Germans and Britons in the department where uranium was enriched using the gas centrifuge method.

The Dutch secret service has confirmed that Abdul (Kadyr) Khan had access to the most secret materials. And only 3 years after his return to Pakistan in 1975 was it discovered that he had taken with him secret technology, a technical design and a parts list for the centrifuge, which he subsequently reproduced at a military center on the outskirts of Rawalpindi.

From 1975 through 1979 the Pakistanis created a real "commercial smokescreen." They formed several front companies, mostly in the FRG, where orders were placed for particular components for a uranium-enrichment plant. Orders were also placed in Britain, the Netherlands, Switzerland and in parts of the United States.

The world learned of [illegible] work on the Pakistani bomb thanks to a strike at the British Emerson Company. Some [illegible]orkers became suspicious of their firm's strange deals with Pakistan. The Energy M[illegible]istry learned of this, which made it possible to reveal the whole story.

The last piece in the puzzle was found recently. Western secret service specialists has long been taxed by the question: Where did Pakistan obtain the uranium?

The answer came from the Sahara Desert. Three months ago a truck carrying secret freight left a French mine in Arlit, in north Niger. It was to travel the 1,500 miles to the port of Cotonou in West Africa, whence this freight was to be forwarded to France.

However, the truck, which contained 20 tons of uranium concentrate, never even reached Cotonou. It disappeared without trace.

A few weeks later rumors began to reach the mine in Arlit to the effect that nomads had stumbled on a truck on the arid Djado Plateau, 400 miles to the northeast.

The truck--overturned and empty--was identified. After intensive investigation it was established that the uranium was in Pakistan.

West European secret service specialists and well-informed people in Pakistan believe similar cases had also taken place before.

"The quantity of uranium that has disappeared in this way is ample to manufacture at least two nuclear devices," THE SUNDAY TIMES writes, citing the opinion of a French secret service specialist.

According to the Western press, Pakistan's three nuclear installations near Rawalpindi are working round the clock. They are protected by a battery of CROTALE antiaircraft missiles linked to an early warning system. Mirage fighters on combat alert at a neighboring base take off even when a training aircraft chances to approach the place.

People in high-ranking military circles in Islamabad declare:

"Work is now in full swing. General Ziaul Haq has given the okay."

The question arises: If all these details are available to journalists, surely the official U.S. authorities know much more about the Pakistani bomb? So why the bashful references to the Pakistani authorities' denials?

Are not Washington's present actions evidence of a change in its oft-proclaimed stance on nuclear nonproliferation? And does not its "principle" vanish like uranium in the desert as soon as it becomes a matter of U.S. strategic interests?

And maybe Washington's fear of the atom bomb in Pakistan's hands disappeared when the White House decided to gamble heavily on Islamabad in its strategic game, in alliance with China against Afghanistan and the Soviet Union?

Fear Greeks Even When They Bring Gifts

Judging by the way that, as early as the day after the events in Afghanistan, Washington "forgot" about the Pakistani bomb and the long-standing policy of banning weapons supplies to Islamabad was fundamentally changed, in evasion of Congress' decision--judging by all that, the United States had elaborated in advance a worst-case [pozharnyy] scenario in case the subversive operations against the Afghan revolution failed.

According to the Washington STAR, Carter immediately ordered the Pentagon to expedite delivery of $150 millions' worth of military hardware. But that is only the beginning. Washington intends to send Pakistan 24 A-7 fighter-bombers costing up to $200 million. And, aware that Islambad's treasury is pretty empty and its foreign debt has increased to $8 billion, the United States is forcing Saudi Arabia to subsidize Pakistan's purchases of American weapons. And all this was thought out long before Islamabad itself knew about it, and long before it gave its consent.

The present access of unexpected American friendliness toward Pakistan is so self-interested that it is causing many Pakistanis to make gestures of protest in response to the insincere embraces.

The Pakistani paper JANG writes that "the U.S. statement of readiness to give Pakistan weapons came in the wake of the introduction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. [paragraph continues]

Hence the conclusion that the Americans' purpose is not concern for Pakistan's defense, but something else. It must be considered whether receiving this aid will benefit or harm Pakistan.

"It should also be taken into account," the newspaper continues, "that the American-Iranian crisis has still not been resolved. Will not the receipt of American military aid by Pakistan cause displeasure to our Islamic neighbor--Iran?

"The U.S aid is obviously directed against someone. Is it not against the Soviet Union? But the Soviet Union is not going to occupy Pakistan, just as Pakistan has no aggressive intentions regarding the USSR."

And the Pakistani paper MUSLIM openly declares that "the time has come for Pakistan to embargo American weapons deliveries to the country" since this "will only cause a negative reaction in India, Iran and the Soviet Union...and will still further complicate the present situation."

The White House has completely given itself away with its hasty decision on weapons supplies to Pakistan. The military camps in Baluchistan in northwest Pakistan, where American instructors, together with Chinese colleagues and Pakistani officers, train Afghan cutthroats, did not fulfill their set tasks. So Washington decided to drag Islambad into its dangerous game through direct military deliveries.

India's TRIBUNE writes that the aim of the American weapons deliveries is to "strengthen Pakistan's capacity to aid the rebels.... It is in Pakistan's own interests to be sure to prevent itself from being used in a war for the sake of U.S. interests...."

American weapons supplies to a country with a volatile population of 77 million belonging to various tribes, with an $8-billion foreign debt and with an unsettled political climate may have truly fatal consequences for it. Pakistanis themselves and even Americans frankly say this.

Thus the Washington POST notes that "in the absence of a political settlement in the country the danger is that the American weapons would be used...against Baluchis and Pushtuns fighting for their legitimate rights. That is what happened during the brutal and fruitless war between Islamabad and Baluchestan in 1973-1977. The Pakistani Air Force," the newspaper notes, "used Iranian helicopters supplies by the United States to indiscriminately wipe Baluchi villages off the face of the earth, causing hatred that only intensified separatist feeling."

It is not surprising that all this cuts little ice with the American administration. The administration is prepared to sacrifice not only its own "principles" but also the fates of other peoples if it is in U.S. imperialism's interests to do so.

STEPS TO DEFEND AFGHANISTAN LABELED URGENT

LD241215 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Yu. Glukhov article: "Not Let Up..."]

[Text] The chorus of professional mourners at the service of imperialist propaganda is continuing to shed ink tears over the events in Afghanistan.

The anti-Afghan and anti-Soviet hysteria which is being fuelled is a sort of requiem for the abortive plans to implement armed imperialist intervention against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) thwarted as a result of the preventive steps taken by Afghanistan and the USSR. But it would be wrong to believe that these plans have been definitively buried. On the contrary, their initiators, who only recently took care to conceal themselves, are now acting openly.

U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown's visit to the PRC took place under the flag of intensifying the struggle against the DRA and coordinating actions in supporting Afghan counterrevolution. Quoting officials, the New York TIMES reported that Washington and Beijing are advancing along the path of "the rational division of labor." The Beijing leaders have expressed a readiness to increase secret deliveries of Chinese firearms to the rebels while the United States has pledged to supply other types of armaments. The subsequent visit to Pakistan by PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua was a continuation of the anti-Afghan plot. Britain also joined in by sending Lord Carrington to Islamabad.

Some people would like to drag the Muslim states into the subversive struggle against the DRA too. To this end the idea has been brought up of convening in Pakistan an extraordinary Islamic conference and a summit meeting of Islamic countries. Describing these actions, the countries belonging to the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front noted at a recent meeting in Damascus that the artificial fuss raised by world imperialism, headed by the United States and with Israel's participation, around the events in Iran and Afghanistan is aimed at deflecting the Arab and Muslim peoples from the course of struggle against the main threat--Zionist occupation, undermining Arab and Muslim solidarity, extricating the Camp David agreements from their deadlock, and sowing enmity between the Arab nation and its friends.

At the same time efforts are being made to cobble together Afghan counterrevolutionary armed forces on Pakistan's territory. In particular five groupings have been united. The activity of strongholds and camps has been galvanized in Parachinar, Miram-Shah, Chitral, Zhob, Chirat, Kohat, Warsak, Quetta and a number of other places. Saboteurs and terrorists are being trained there with the aid of Chinese, U.S., Egyptian and Pakistani instructors. New camps have been created in Egypt.

The Afghan counterrevolutionaries have received another broadcasting station for conducting subversive propaganda against the DRA. It began to operate at the beginning of January in the Quetta region. Another radio station of the same type is located in Peshawar.

In a recent speech Pakistani Defense Minister 'Ali Ahmad Talpur stated that Pakistan "has given shelter to Afghan refugees proceeding solely from humanitarian considerations." What is actually happening?

Sergeants from a mortar battery of the 9th Infantry Division of Pakistan's ground forces have trained Afghan subversive and terrorist groups in Kohat. The Pakistani ships Al-Kolsum and Rustom have transported weapons for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

The Pakistani side has cooperated closely with detachments of Afghan counterrevolutionaries headed by Mohammed Khan, Karim Khan, Asmat Ulla, Haji Randin, Haji Malik and others. Prisoners taken after attacks on border points and settlements have frequently been handed over to Pakistani counterintelligence.

The list of such "humanitarian" actions against the DRA could be extended. "We have been struggling for over a year now with effective assistance from Pakistan," (Ziya Naseri), one of the rebel leaders, said frankly in an interview with the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL.

With every passing day increasing light is being shed on the backstage role played by the United States and Beijing in preparing armed intervention into Afghanistan's affairs and dragging Pakistan in also. Appropriate preparations were made when U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher visited Pakistan in the spring of 1979. Questions of aid to the Afghan counterrevolutionaries were also discussed during the visit paid to Islamabad in August 1979 by a U.S. parliamentary delegation. Its members met with leaders of Afghan armed formations operating from Pakistan. The U.S. Consulate in Peshawar also helped in activating Afghan counterrevolution.

The formations were promised unlimited aid in the form of weapons, ammunition and money. This was followed by direct invitations to the ringleaders of the counterrevolutionary forces to visit the United States. In May 1979 a delegation from the "National Liberation Front" headed by its leader (S. Modzhadedi) was in the United States. Using CIA funds, overseas wellwishers created on U.S. territory an "Association of American aid to the Afghan refugees" headed by T. Eliot, former U.S. ambassador to Afghanistan, and some "National Liberation Front of Afghanistan" headed by the Zakria brothers.

It was precisely the CIA which was the inspiration for plots against the DRA and which assumed direct leadership of the elaboration, planning and implementation of the Afghan armed formations' operations from Pakistan's territory. Immediately the April 1979 revolution CIA representative Louis Dupree appeared in Afghanistan to establish contacts with Afghan reaction and organize counterrevolutionary forces. However, this CIA agent failed and as early as November 1978 was expelled from Afghanistan as "persona non grata." Moving to Pakistan, he headed a group there which included Robert (Lessart), Louis Robinson, (name illegible) David, Rogers (Brok) and other CIA specialists. This team became a sort of headquarters for Afghan counterrevolutionary armed formations.

The DRA is encountering foreign imperialist aggression whose mechanism has been turned up and put into operation. The magnitude of the threat can be judged from a statement by the WALL STREET JOURNAL attesting that "Pakistan is a training ground and refuge for approximately 300,000 rebels." All this merely confirms the timeless and urgent need for the measures undertaken to defend the sovereignty and independence of democratic Afghanistan.

WHITE HOUSE 'CAMPAIGN' TO REMOVE RESTRICTIONS ON CIA

LD280234 Moscow TASS in English 1720 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 27, TASS--The massive campaign by the White House in favour of removing even symbolical "limitations" on CIA activities is beginning to yield fruit. Leading members of U.S. Congress stated their support for President Carter's proposal to raise the agency's effectiveness.

Speaking at a news conference here, R. Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, maintained that the authorities have gone too far in their control over CIA operations, control which, he said, undermined the CIA's intelligence-gathering potential. The senator declared for shrouding the agency's actions in a still greater secrecy, for sharply limiting the Americans' access to declassified CIA documents. Besides Byrd emphasised that devulgence of data on CIA activities should be considered a crime jeopardising its major operations.

All these demands have already been set out in the Senator P. Moynihan bill the principal aim of which is, as the Washington POST newspaper wrote, to make it easier for the CIA to carry out undercover operations. The newspaper reported that the bulk of the provisions of the bill have been worked out at the CIA itself which through its influential supporters has long been fiercely combatting even the semblance of "control" on the part of Congress.

Several years ago the CIA was documentarily caught in criminal operations on mass spying on Americans, in the conduct of secret subversive actions in foreign countries, in assassinations of unwelcome political figures, and in the overthrow of progressive governments. Under the pressure of the public, the authorities took a series of cosmetic measures which, however, in no way changed the methods and aims of the espionage agency. As was pointed out by a staff member of the intelligence control subcommittee of the House of Representatives, it would be ridiculous even to suppose that all these years the CIA did not engage in undercover doings.

The acts of sabotage by U.S. mercenaries in Afghanistan, Iran, Angola, countries of Indochina and Latin America, and provocations against socialist countries are an illustration of the words of that blabbing out connoisseur of the spying business of the USA. The point now is virtually only to give the CIA officially full freedom of hands however dirty they are.

Criticism of Moynihan Bill

LD251628 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

["Spies and Saboteurs To Be Given a Free Hand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--TASS observer Ivan Ablamov writes: Democratic Senator Patrick Moynihan told a press conference at the U.S. Senate on the bill drafted by him to give a free hand to the CIA in its operations. Properly speaking, definite circles of the USA have already long been looking forward to such a bill. In the course of five years, the military industrial complex, right wing figures and the press have been seeking the abrogation of the Hughes-Ryan amendment to the foreign aid law adopted in 1974 in the wake of exposures of the CIA's scandalous activity.

The restrictions on the CIA's secret operations imposed by the amendment were of a clearly formal character as over that time their number far from reducing, has on the contrary increased. Thus, the CIA has not budged an inch in its espionage subversive activity in Iran, where it up to now uses former agents of the Iranian SAVAK secret service. The CIA is taking an active part in the training of saboteurs in Pakistan, which are then sent to Afghanistan.

The subversive activity of the U.S. secret service department in the developing countries has been invigorated. The training of gangs of saboteurs and counter-revolutionaries holds a large place in the CIA's activity in Angola, Laos and Kampuchea. The espionage department has had a hand in a whole number of reactionary coups in Latin America. It does not curtail its espionage network in Western Europe either and is actively operating against the socialist countries.

It is important to note that Moynihan's bill goes much farther than the Hughes-Ryan amendment. It aims at preventing fresh exposures of the shady affairs of the CIA, although, as is well known, these exposures have not been brought to the end.

The new bill limits public access to CIA's documents, declassified under the statute of limitations and introduces criminal responsibility for those who divulge specific information about the CIA's activity.

The appearance of the Moynihan bill can be easily explained against the background of the militaristic hysteria, blackmail and threats being whipped up against Iran and Afghanistan, many developing countries threatened with interference in their internal affairs, including direct interference with the assistance of the "quick reaction corps." The CIA is called upon to pave the ground for actions of such kind having recourse to any methods and means however dirty they may be.

JOURNAL'S CRITICISM OF CARTER ADMINISTRATION CITED

LD251122 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] New York, January 25, TASS--The influential U.S. magazine FOREIGN POLICY published an article entitled "Muscle and Brains". In this article, the magazine criticises the foreign policy of the Carter administration.

The magazine writes that this policy is characterised by awkwardness, fragmentation, inconsistency. After many years of obsession with the idea of Soviet-American rivalry, it seemd that Washington turned to a detente strategy. But the present administration then became determined to be tougher with regard to the Soviet Union.

Pointing out that the United States now cannot count on superiority over the Soviet Union in the sphere of strategic nuclear forces, the magazine notes that quite naturally, the preponderance of military and economic power enjoyed by the United States in 1945 could not last.

In connection with such failures of Washington's foreign policy as the shah's downfall in Iran and the disintegration of the U.S. position in a number of other countries, the magazine expressed the opinion that these failures were due not to a "lack of power" but to the fact that the United States could no longer influence the events as it did in the past.

The use of military power is simply insufficient for solving acute problems that the United States faces in the home and foreign policy, the FOREIGN POLICY magazine writes.

Nevertheless, the article says, Washington is still showing "the tough-guy approach in international affairs".

It is not military weakness that threatens the United States most today, the magazine writes, but institutional paralysis and economic mismanagement which is evidenced by the inability to curb inflation, to preserve the value of the dollar.

As far as external issues are concerned, nothing is more important than the development of Soviet, American relations, the FOREIGN POLICY stresses.

The magazine writes that the most fundamental direction of mutual Soviet-American relations is that within the competition there are common interests. In the economic relations, for example, each side can gain from trading with the other.

In the long term, the United States is interested precisely in cooperation with the USSR, since there exist many vitally important problems that cannot be tackled without the Soviet Union's participation.

The magazine stresses that in the economic sphere the attempts to bring pressure on the Soviet Union are most likely to flop.

Touching upon the policy of the United States in the Third World, the magazine stresses that countries that want to achieve emancipation from pre-existing dependency or to overthrow a tyrannical regime meet American resistance or obstacles created by the U.S. presence, and cites as examples Iran, Ethiopia, Central America, Chile.

COMMENTARY ON GRANTING OF MOST-FAVOR-NATION STATUS TO PRC

LD260344 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The United States has granted China the Most-Favored-Nation status in trade. Approved by both houses of the United States Congress, the resolution reduces taxes on Chinese imports from 20 to 10.5 percent. We bring you comment by our observer, Igor Dimitriyev.

The budget office of the United States Congress believes that the Most-Favored-Nation status for China will cost the United States Treasury over $70 million a year, as a result of the lowered tariff rates. It isn't really much for America, in fact $70 million a year would be a very cheap price for normalizing trade relations with China if it could really flood America with vital finished products, fresh technological ideas or raw materials. Since China can do nothing of the kind, $70 million a year is the price for a hasty political decision, rubber-stamped by the two houses of the United States Congress.

In the opinion of John Rousselot, representative from California, China is after American brains, and representative Richard Schulze believes that the Carter administration is desperately seeking for new alliances. Assuming that these assessments are not without some sense, can moves described as desperate be a product of careful and responsible planning? Brains and ideas imported from America are most likely to be converted into military equipment in China. Beijing is well aware that even the United States is powerless to significantly boost living standards of almost a billion Chinese. From Beijing's point of view, it is a hopeless undertaking so instead of advancing living standards, China has given priority to the military sector of her economy. The rest can wait.

Unlike the Carter administration, Beijing is not desperate. It doesn't plan for four but for many years ahead and the ultimate objective of the Chinese leadership is to turn China into a military super-power by the end of the century. The granting of the Most-Favored-Nation status to China, which gives her access to modern American technology, is the second important development in Sino-American relations this year. The first was the visit of Defense Secretary Harold Brown to Beijing. Among other things, Mr Brown was shown a Chinese submarine. Figuratively speaking Washington and Beijing view world developments through one and the same instrument, namely through the sights of a periscope.

UNITED STATES MAKING OKINAWA 'MAIN STRIKE BASE'

LD251031 [Editorial report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 January 1980 publishes on page 4 a 1,500-word dispatch by correspondent Yu. Vdovin datelined Naha and Tokyo, January, under the headline "The Black Spots on Okinawa." Vdovin gives his impressions of a visit to Okinawa and the capital, Naha, and in particular describes the impact of the U.S. military presence. He reports a meeting with (R. Tayra), mayor of Naha, who shows him an aerial photo of Naha on which the main U.S. military sites are painted out on the instructions of the U.S. command--forming "black spots"--and states that, "If we marked in the same color everything in our city which belongs to the U.S. Army, the black spots would take up about one-third of the inhabitable area of Naha." Vdovin goes on to outline the history of Okinawa from the earliest times. The last part of the article reads:

"Until World War II Okinawa was Japan's most backward prefecture. The population's situation deteriorated still further during the American occupation, which lasted until 1972. The islands were turned into an 'unsinkable aircraft carrier' for the United States. Bases, airfields, firing ranges and missile launch pads took up three-fourths of the land suitable for cultivation, or about 12 percent of the islands' entire territory. Okinawa's entire economy was subordinate to U.S. Army needs.

"Little has changed on the islands since their return to Japan. In recent years the number of unemployed people on Okinawa has been 25,000-30,000. One-half of the unemployed are young people. Since 1972 the cost of living on Okinawa has doubled, while the average income of the population, the vast majority of whom are engaged in agriculture and fishing, is 40 percent less than that of the population of other Japanese prefectures.

"Many people hoped that the 1975 international oceanographic exhibition would stimulate the islands' economic development and attract tourists, but that did not happen. While having been formally returned to Japan, Okinawa in practice remains under U.S. occupation. During this time its military role has not decreased but has actually been stepped up.

"Japanese and foreign journalists who recently visited Okinawa to take part in a Congress of the National Association of Editors and Publishers were promised a tour of American bases. But at the last moment it was canceled by the U.S. Military Command. Instead a 90-minute travel movie entitled "Why the U.S. Army Is in Okinawa" was shown. Colorful, carefully selected pictures persuaded the journalists that the 32,000 American marines, airmen, seamen and soldiers at over 60 U.S. military bases and installations on these islands are here solely for defense purposes. In fact, that is far from the case.

"Okinawa was the main U.S. strike base during the wars in Korea and Vietnam. American reconnaissance planes fly from here. The Okinawa jungle conceals the training of special detachments for combating national liberation movements. These detachments can be sent to any Asian country in a matter of hours. Japanese journalists of my acquaintance tell me that they have many proofs that nuclear and chemical weapons are kept on U.S. bases in Okinawa.

"A buildup in American military potential in Okinawa has been taking place recently. They no longer try to give the maneuvers which take place here nearly every day the semblance of a defensive nature. An example of this is the recent 'storm' over the fortress' exercises, the biggest in postwar years, in which operations involving an airborne and seaborne landing were rehearsed.

"Japanese correspondents present at these dangerous games noticed a curious detail: the 'defending enemy' emplacements contained submachineguns of a Soviet model. The organizers of the maneuvers made it quite clear whose shores they are aiming at and against whom they are preparing to wage war. At the same time, as the press noted, these exercises showed that the Pentagon is transforming Okinawa from a strong point for its aggressive policy in the Far East into a strike base for the so-called 'quick reaction forces,' whose tentacles will extend to the countries of Asia, the Near and Middle East and Latin America.

"'All this is very alarming for the people of Okinawa,' Mayor (R. Tayra) says, 'we wanted to make our country into islands of peace and tourism, but everything indicates that it is being given quite a different role. Our task is to develop still more widely, the struggle against the Japanese-American 'security treaty' and for the elimination of U.S. military bases on our territory. Okinawa does not want to be a strong point for war preparations. Okinawa's people want peace above all.'"

SOVIET, JAPANESE TRADE UNION DELEGATES MEET IN TOKYO

LD241559 Moscow TRUD in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Koshkin report: "Strengthening Friendly Links: Session of the Standing Soviet-Japanese Trade Union Commission Completed"]

[Text] Tokyo--On 19 January the session of the 14th Standing Soviet-Japanese Trade Union Commission was completed in Tokyo. A communique was signed on the results of the commission's work and also a protocol, which laid down a broad program of trade union exchange between the AUCCTU and Japan's SOHYO and TURITSU RUREN trade union centers for 1980.

In a speech, A.I. Shibayev, head of the Soviet trade union delegation and AUCCTU chairman, highly appraised the results of the commission session. It was noted that the meeting held and the results of the talks between the AUCCTU delegation and the leaders of the two Japanese trade union centers were a fresh confirmation of the two sides' wish to continue to develop and strengthen friendship and solidarity between the trade unions of the USSR and Japan. This meets the interests of deepening trust and good neighborliness between the Soviet and Japanese peoples.

SOHYO Chairman Motofumi Makiyeda and TURITSU RUREN Chairman Toshifumi Tatayama, in their speeches, expressed great satisfaction with the results of the meeting now completed. They declared the Japanese trade union center's desire to successfully implement the accords achieved, which should help the further strengthening of friendly links between the working people of Japan and the Soviet Union.

At the conclusion of the commission session the AUCCTU delegation held a press conference at the request of Japanese journalists. At the meeting with the journalists, A.I. Shibayev stressed: "The discussion of problems of our trade unions' internal and international activity took place in an atmosphere of sincerity and comradely mutual understanding. Soviet trade unions regard with great interest and attention the tremendous work which SOHYO and TURITSU RUREN are doing, under difficult conditions, to solve such problems as improving people's social working conditions, reducing unemployment, insuring trade union rights and freedoms, for peace and a halt to the arms race and for united action in the world trade union movement."

A.I. Shibayev replied to numerous questions from Japanese journalists.

SOVIET-JAPANESE AMITY GROUPS SIGN EXCHANGE PROGRAM

LD251523 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--A programme for cultural and scientific exchanges between the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship, the USSR-Japan Society and the Japanese Association for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries for 1980 was signed in Moscow today.

It is planned to hold symposiums and bilateral meetings on topical problems of our times, including another round-table conference of representatives of the Soviet and Japanese public on the subject "The role and tasks of the public in the movement for stronger friendship between the Soviet and Japanese Peoples". Provision is made for exchanges of art and book exhibitions, photographic displays, films, and information materials.

The programme envisages activities dedicated to the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and to the 22nd Olympic Games in Moscow.

DELEGATION OF DPRK SCHOLARS VISIT MOSCOW UNIVERSITY

SK251357 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 24 Jan 80 SK

[Text] Yesterday, a commemmorative meeting marking the 225th anniversary of the founding of Moscow University was held in Moscow. The meeting was attended by guests from many foreign countries, including a delegation of DPRK scholars headed by First Vice President of the Pyongyang University Comrade Chi Chang-ik.

Comrade Chi Chang-ik met with many people at the Moscow University. He met the university's Deputy Dean of the Faculty of Biology Comrade (Chikolov). At the meeting he expressed deep gratitude to him for extending deep concern for the Korean students studying at the university.

Comrade Chi Chang-ik met Professor (Kosonikov) of the university's Physics Department who had taught at the Pyongyang University and exchanged conversations with him.

Today the foreign guests will tour the (?exhibitions) displayed at the History Museum of Moscow to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Moscow University and a library in Moscow.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SRI LANKA

LD280911 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return home"]

[Text] A delegation of CPSU party workers headed by R.S. Bobovikov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, returned from Colombo to Moscow on 18 January after visiting Sri Lanka at the invitation of the Sri Lanka Communist Party leadership.

REPORTAGE ON STATEMENTS BY AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL

Address to Nation

ID262020 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 26, TASS--One of the slogans and one of the aims of the April revolution is respect for the Islamic religion and putting an end to any restrictions and discriminations against national customs and traditions of the peoples of Afghanistan, General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal declared on behalf of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in his address to the Afghan people broadcast on Kabul radio and television.

Our Moslem people knows, he said, that in the period of despotic rule of the Nadirs family the Islamic religion was seriously discriminated against.

Traitor Amin and his gang have also committed grave crimes against the people of Afghanistan, against its religion, good traditions and customs.

After the events of December 27, 1979, when the April revolution entered a new stage in its development, all the clergymen and Moslems of our country who had been put in prison, were released in conformity with the decision of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. They are now free and freely engage in religious activity. At present full respect is shown in the country for the religion, for our traditions and customs. Those who have been released from jail are accorded full respect considering their age, services and ranks.

The Revolutionary Council, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the address goes on to say, once again officially, resolutely and in all sincerity declare full freedom of religion, national customs and traditions, full freedom in following these traditions and doing religious rites, irrespective of whether they are Sunni or Shiite believers.

The address stresses that full respect will be shown for the religious figures and other citizens of the country who left Afghanistan if they return home. We, the address stresses, guarantee to them full security and freedom. They will be returned their posts and ranks as well as their property, which was earlier confiscated from them. They will have full freedom of activity, if this activity does not contradict the interests of the people, the state, the interests of the country's national independence and sovereignty. We promise the country's religious figures that the state will give them assistance within the limits of its material possibilities in creating all conditions necessary for doing religious rites.

We are extending a hand of friendship and fraternity to all Moslems of the world and offer them joint struggle for peace, freedom, independence, progress, social justice, fraternity and equality, the address says in conclusion.

Interview With Correspondent

ID262127 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1600 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

[Text] As we have already informed you, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, gave an interview to a Soviet television and radio correspondent.

He spoke, among other things, about the most important successes of the new stage of the April revolution in the country. The liquidation of a plot hatched by the darkest reactionary forces and imperialism--a plot strengthened by the espionage services of the United States together with the Chinese chauvinists--has been the greatest success, according to Babrak Karmal.

If Amin's bloody regime had not been overthrown--as it was by the will of the Afghan working people and under the leadership of the PDPA--the Afghan people would have met with a great tragedy and our country would not now have its national independence, territorial integrity or sovereignty, Babrak Karmal said.

As a consequence of Amin's provocative policy, a dangerous war crisis could have arisen in our area. The success of the plot hatched by American imperialism and Chinese hegemonism would have struck a fatal blow to the Iranian revolution led by Khomeyni and the shah's regime in Iran would have been succeeded by another tyrant of the Pahlavi type.

The aim of the Central Intelligence Agency was to install regimes in the two neighboring countries that would be obedient to the United States, Babrak Karmal said. This was the time when the fate of the revolution in our country was being decided. The Afghan people have expressed sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for its fraternal internationalist help in this critical stage of our history, Babrak Karmal went on to say.

He noted that another important success of the new stage of the April revolution has been the strengthening of the unity of the PDPA--which Amin, that protege of American imperialism tried to destroy. After the overthrow of Amin's regime a healthy leadership was reorganized. Distinguished representatives of the PDPA have been elected to top state and party bodies.

The opportunity arose to establish a broad national front of all the Afghan people. Proof of this is the fact that three non-party members have been elected to the government. A majority of the Afghan people has supported the idea of creating a broad national front under the leadership of the PDPA, which will guard the achievements of the April revolution. Workers, peasants, members of the intelligentsia, representatives of the patriotic clergy, the national bourgeoisie, students, craftsmen and the leaders of various tribes have expressed their solidarity with this idea.

Babrak Karmal then said that the second stage of the April revolution is taking place on the basis of a course worked out by the PDP--a course whose foundations rest on the principles of the general antifeudal and anti-imperialist movement, taking into account the realities of the situation in Afghanistan.

Babrak Karmal then dealt with the general amnesty for political prisoners, which was granted without regard for the prisoners' beliefs, loyalties to one or another party, religion or nationality. More than 15,000 people have been released from prisons--(?those) who managed to escape physical liquidation. Tens of thousands of Afghan patriots became the victims of Amin's executioners. Among these were 1,500 members of the PDPA. More than 2,000 party activists suffered in prisons. Amin intended to liquidate many important representatives of the party who disagreed with his antipopular policy.

The release of many thousands of political prisoners has renewed the faith of the Afghan people in freedom and justice, Babrak Karmal said. Despite the slanderous campaign waged by imperialist and reactionary circles, most sections of the Afghan population feel calm and confident. The atmosphere of mutual trust, unity and solidarity among the members of the party, government, army and the people is being strengthened.

Babrak Karmal emphasized that the PDPA, the working people of Afghanistan and the armed forces are fully determined to protect the achievements of the April revolution from the intrigues of enemies at home and abroad, and to defend the honor of the homeland, its national independence and sovereignty. Side by side with the Soviet soldiers who are in Afghanistan as an expression of our good will, the Afghan people are ready to overcome any kind of aggression from outside, Babrak Karmal said.

He stated that the limited Soviet units have been sincerely welcomed by the Afghan population.

The new stage of the April revolution is noted for the growth of the international authority of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The socialist countries, headed by the Soviet Union and all progressive and truly patriotic forces in Asia, Africa and Latin America have voiced their support for it, the leading representative of Afghanistan said.

Today revolutionary Afghanistan marches in single file with the forces of peace, national liberation, progress and socialism. This is why the forces of reaction and imperialism have shown great hostility toward our country.

At the end of his interview, Babrak Karmal reiterated that the brave struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for their independence and a better future has received decisive support from its faithful and sincere friend, the Soviet Union, the country of great Lenin, and the enthusiastic support of all progressive forces in the world.

First Month in Power

LD281126 Moscow TASS in English 1115 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 28, TASS--Only one month has passed since the Afghan people, guided by the People's Democratic Party, liquidated the bloody Amin regime. However, the April revolution which entered a new stage has made exceptionally important steps forward in this brief period, Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said in a talk with Soviet journalists.

He said that the revolutionary changes and transformations which meet the age-old aspirations of the Afghan people would have been impossible had the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan failed to give a proper rebuff to Afghanistan's external enemies with the fraternal assistance of the Soviet Union.

Babrak Karmal stressed that the imperialists acting at one with Beijing and reactionary circles of the Middle and Near East have been and are trying now to reverse the course of history resorting to armed provocations, pressure, threats and slander.

The aim of these forces was, first, to undermine the revolution from inside, destroy our party and its cadres, establish in Afghanistan a dictatorial regime obedient to American imperialism and then, relying on it, to deal a mortal blow to the Iranian revolution. The liquidation of the Amin clique means a total frustration of these insidious designs.

The present stage of the revolution, Babrak Karmal went on to say, is characterized, first of all, by the firm unity of the whole people and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, enhanced role of the party which observed its 15th anniversary early this year. Thousands of letters are addressed to the DRA leadership in which representatives of the country's various population strata express fully support for the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the DRA Government, confirming their resolve to actively participate in effecting and developing revolutionary transformations in the country, in the struggle for building a new, proud, free and independent Afghanistan.

For the first time in the history of our country, said Babrak Karmal, being formed is a broad national front of the whole people. Of exclusively great significance is the fact that really revolutionary law and order are being restored in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, that freedom of speech and religion has been ensured. A decree on general amnesty opened the doors of prisons and many thousands of people, among which there are many members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, genuine patriots of the country, became free.

The Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, said the Afghan leader, are actively working over the solution of big and complex national-economic problems. It is necessary, above all, to eliminate disproportions and the difficulties, which were deliberately created in the development of the national economy by subversive actions of Amin's adventurist clique. The main directions of Afghanistan's development--industrialization of the country, eradication of the vestiges of feudalism and pre-feudal relations in the countryside, the raising of the cultural level of the people, elimination of illiteracy. The ultimate aim of all our socio-economic measures is to create a genuinely prosperous Afghanistan.

We are proud, said Babrak Karmal that in the international arena revolutionary Afghanistan is appearing shoulder to shoulder with the progressive forces of the developing states. This is our principled and consistent course arousing hatred in the camp of imperialism, Zionism and racialism. But neither armed provocations, nor slanderous attacks against our country will make us give up the ideals proclaimed by the April revolution.

In conclusion, speaking on behalf of the Afghan people Babrak Karmal expressed cordial gratitude to the Soviet Government, the entire Soviet people for the economic, political, moral and military aid, which the USSR has given the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in defending the country's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Whatever outcry Western and Beijing propaganda may raise around Afghan-Soviet relations, whatever provocative armed actions Washington and its mercenaries may launch, it remains a fact: Our entire people welcomes the arrival in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of a limited contingent of Soviet troops understanding that its mission is to help us uphold our homeland from armed attacks from the outside, Babrak Karmal stressed.

The Soviet Union's fraternal and disinterested aid, he pointed out, is a guarantee of preservation of peace in our part of the world. Afghan-Soviet friendship, whose foundation was laid by great Lenin, has been now elevated to a new in principle height. This friendship is our common great property. It is an earnest of the fact that the Afghan people will uphold and multiply the gains of the April revolution.

AFGHAN FOREIGN MINISTER HITS FOREIGN AID TO PAKISTAN

LD272122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1955 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, 27 January, TASS--The United States, China, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other reactionary states are stepping up their support for the Afghan mercenaries. The massed military aid which is openly being given to Pakistan by the United States and its allies, and also by China, is directed not only against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA). It is undermining peace and security in the whole region. The buildup of American military might in the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the Near East threatens the national independence of all Islamic states, and especially Iran.

This was stated today in Kabul by Shah Mohammad Dost, DRA minister of foreign affairs, in a conversation with a group of Afghan and foreign journalists.

S.M. Dost gave a high appraisal of the USSR's disinterested aid and also of the support and solidarity of the fraternal socialist and friendly countries of the whole world. He stressed that the limited Soviet military contingent sent into the DRA at the request of the Afghan Government was serving only to defend the Republic from an external threat caused by the hostile actions of imperialism and reaction. The minister said that this military contingent would remain in the DRA until the danger to the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the DRA was eliminated.

The minister pointed out that Chinese interference has been confirmed by independent foreign sources. Moreover, they were admitted by the Chinese themselves.

Concerning Afghanistan's relations with Iran, S.M. Dost stated that Babrak Karmal, the leader of Afghanistan, sent a message to the Ayatollah Khomeyni. There is no reason to consider that something divides the peoples of Afghanistan and Iran. Misunderstandings, if they exist on Iran's side, can be discussed at any level, in any place, the minister said. We welcome the Iranian revolution and are striving to normalize our relations.

AAPSO'S BANGURA EXPRESSES SUPPORT FOR AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD251830 Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 25, TASS--Official representatives of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, representatives of public organisations and religious figures with whom we met had stressed that as a result of the schemes of Afghanistan's enemies there arose a real danger to the independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, said in an interview with a TASS correspondent Deputy General Secretary of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation F. Bangura who has visited Afghanistan at the head of an AAPSO delegation.

In these conditions, he said, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan appealed for the assistance to the Soviet Union which, discharging its commitments under the treaty of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, responded to the appeal of its neighbor.

Under the cover of the slanderous campaign around the so-called "Afghan Issue", F. Bangura said, U.S. imperialism and its allies are carrying out their dangerous designs to build up their armed forces in the areas of the Persian Gulf, the Indian ocean and the Mediterranean Sea and preparing to unleash aggressions against the peoples of those countries where imperialism is losing its economic and military positions.

F. Bangura noted the high authority and prestige enjoyed in Afghanistan by the new leadership of the state and the party headed by the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal. Our interlocutors, he said, stressed that the new leadership of the country is pursuing a constructive policy of national renaissance and unity and following a course of social and economic development of all the Afghan people.

The Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization, F. Bangura said in conclusion, expresses its support for the Afghan revolution.

Joint Statement

LD261156 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 26, TASS--A joint statement of the AAPSO and the Peace and Solidarity Committee of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan was issued here upon the conclusion of the visit of a delegation of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The statement expresses complete support for the April revolution that has entered a new stage. The BAKHTAR AGENCY reports that the document condemns resolutely the plots and intrigues of U.S. imperialism against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and stresses that the activity of the gang of Amin was a dark page in Afghanistan's history. For the Afghan side, the document was signed by member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, member of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan M. Barjalai. On behalf of the AAPSO the statement was signed by Deputy General Secretary of the APPSO F. Bangura.

The BAKHTAR AGENCY also circulated a statement that General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal made at a meeting with members of the AAPSO delegation. Expressing gratitude for the support of the April revolution, he stressed that the United States' CIA, as it has been established, was harbouring a plot against Afghanistan.

The proof of this was also the criminal activity of Amin, who, using the most brutal methods, tried to impose the regime of dictatorship on the working people. The party and the present government have pledged themselves to always serve the interests of the people and to tell only truth to the people. The Afghan people was never as united as now that it welcomes the revolutionary measures of the People's Democratic Party and the government, strongly approves the fraternal assistance given to us by the Soviet Union, Babrak Karmal said. [as received]

Without this assistance, without patriotism of the people and the army, Babrak Karmal stressed, the April revolution would have been unable to enter the new stage of its development. Without this, serious tragic consequences could have followed not only for Afghanistan, but also for the entire region. Under the plans in which the gang of Amin, the United States' CIA, the Beijing leadership and the reactionary circles of the region participated, half of Afghanistan's population was doomed to be destroyed. It was also planned to liquidate independence and national sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and then to suppress the Islamic movement in Iran. A tragedy whose consequences would have been more horrible than the tragedy in Chile would have taken place in the region.

Revolutionary Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal said in conclusion, would be following together with the AAPSO the road of the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racial discrimination. He expressed the confidence that on this road Afghanistan will be given the assistance and support of all the progressive and peace forces.

AFGHAN OFFICIAL SAYS IMPERIALISTS WANT TO 'DISMEMBER' COUNTRY

ID271336 Moscow TASS in English 1246 GMT 27 Jan 80 ID

[Text] Kabul, January 27, TASS--The Afghan newspaper HAQIQAT-E INQEIAB-E SAWR published today an article by Major General Abdol Kadir, member of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA. [Democratic Republic of Afghanistan].

The louder the radio voices coming from American and China, which pretend that they do not know why the Soviet military contingent has arrived in Afghanistan, the more they give themselves away, the article says. As it is impossible to cover the sun with a hand, so it is impossible with these shouts to hide the truth about the machinations of America and China which want to bury our revolution and to put the rope again on the neck of our people, the article says.

The great April revolution was resented by the imperialists. They do not need a strong, free and prospering Afghanistan. They want our people to remain poor and illiterate and the Afghan state to be led among by the imperialists. Therefore they are planning to dismember our country, to tear away from it three or four provinces in the east--Badakhshan, Konor and Laghman--to make them one state obedient to China and Pakistan, and in the west to cut off Herat, Farah and Nimruz from our country in order to form another state obedient to foreign will. Gangs of mercenaries and killers streaming across our frontiers in order to carry out these sinister designs, Abdol Kadir says. President Carter says that he has nothing to do with this but he is a hypocrite. We have at our disposal documents which show that American agents are working at 12 saboteurs training centres in Pakistani territory. We have dependable information showing that the CIA and the British secret intelligence service called recently in Peshawar the leaders of anti-Afghan organizations in order to have them form a "single bloc". Many were brought to this gathering from Europe, Egypt and even the USA. Even some Western journalists who visited Peshawar in those days had to admit that most of the men who attended this gathering were adventurists and hired assassins who were prepared to do any dirty job for American money.

As far back as last year, Louis Dupree a CIA agent, was trying to set up such a bloc. Now America has sent a whole team of agents to Peshawar, having supplied them with money and arms. The Afghans who arrived from Pakistan these days tell stories of hundreds of lorries carrying arms and explosive from the Karachi port to the Pakistani-Afghan frontier. There is a steady flow of arms coming now from China by the Karakorum road and scores of Chinese instructors are training saboteurs at Pakistani camps, teaching them to blow up bridges, motor cars on roads and to kill our people.

Does not President Carter know about this? Can the barking radio voices distract our attention from these conspiracies against our homeland, from the facts which show who really interfers in our affairs.

A limited Soviet contingent came to our assistance in order to thwart this scheming by the imperialists. This is assistance from friends who want to see Afghanistan, independent, rich and strong. For the Afghan people the Soviet people are true defenders without whom the imperialists would have succeeded, to a considerable extent, in carrying out their plans of aggression against our country with the help of their agent Amin.

This is what I say to the imperialists: Do not meddle in our affairs, let us lead a peaceful life. Relying on the help of our friends, we shall defeat all your sinister designs. We are confident that the cause of the revolution will win.

MEMBER OF AFGHAN POLITICAL PARTY CITED ON AMIN'S CIA LINKS

ID251848 Moscow TASS in English 1810 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

["Unfounded 'Refutation'"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, January 25, TASS--TASS commentator Vadim Biryukov writes:

To make a refutation sound convincing, it is necessary to substantiate it with reliable facts, but they were lacking in the statement by the U.S. State Department alleging that Amin was not a CIA agent and his subversive activity directed against the gains of the April revolution in Afghanistan was not a result of a secret deal with the U.S. espionage department.

Meanwhile, there are indisputable facts indicating that Amin was a hireling of the U.S. intelligence service.

Many Afghans, who were under training in the USA, can confirm that when Amin was in the United States, he maintained close ties with Americans known to be agents and officials of the CIA, a BAKHTAR AGENCY correspondent was told the other day by M.A. Watanjar, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, member of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. We know for sure who of them had recruited Amin and directed his espionage activity in our party. We can precisely say where and with whom of CIA's career intelligence officers Amin met in 1973-1978.

There are also proofs, M.A. Watanjar said, that Amin continued cooperating with U.S. imperialism also after the April revolution.

It follows from the documents written by Amin himself that he and his accomplices, who on the CIA's instructions struck collusion with the counterrevolutionary leaders, who entrenched themselves in Pakistan, intended to stage a bloody coup and destroy a half of Afghanistan's population, the press conference was told by General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The lack of balance and haste with which Washington has reacted to these irrefutable facts only confirm that the revolutionary authorities in Kabul have succeeded in exposing Amin's real face, foiling the anti-popular plans of imperialist circles in Afghanistan and preventing Washington from staging a bloody coup with the hands of its spy, as a result of which the people of Afghanistan would be plunged into a tragedy like the one in Chile, when power was captured there by the fascist junta, or in Kampuchea where the power in that country was usurped by the Pol Pot clique.

CORRESPONDENTS REPORT FROM BASE OF 15TH AFGHAN TANK BRIGADE

LD251701 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 3 LD

["Dispatch From Afghanistan" written for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA by TASS special correspondents Yu. Kornilov and R. Musin: "With the Soldiers of the 15th Tank Brigade"]

[Text] "Bandits who made armed raids on our country from abroad were equipped with these weapons...."

Our interlocutor was Sr Capt Gholam (Faruk), commander of the separate 15th Tank Brigade of revolutionary Afghanistan's People's Armed Forces. He received us in a spacious but modestly furnished--as befits the field--staff office: austere furniture, a large map of Afghanistan on the wall and, next to the radio set on a tall locker, a red pennant embroidered in gold with the words "For Military Heroism."

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] defense minister recently presented the brigade with this award. The name of (Faruk), hero of the Afghan revolution, is widely known in the DRA: In the unforgettable days of April 1978 he, a member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan since 1974, was among the first in Kabul to move tanks in to storm the stronghold of Daud's reactionaries--the royal palace. Tall and elegant in his well-fitting dark-green uniform, he strides around the room and, going up to a pile of weapons in the corner, shows us large-caliber machineguns, submachineguns and rifles.

"Look: This machinegun is American-made, this one is Chinese, and here is a submachinegun stamped 'made in England.' The weapons captured from the insurgents are in themselves evidence of who is financing and equipping the members of the bandit formations that throughout the 20 months since the revolution have constantly perpetrated armed provocations against our sovereign motherland. Of late Afghanistan's external enemies, obviously seeing for themselves that they cannot reverse the development of events through armed raids, have been particularly energetic in bringing into play the poisoned weapons of lies and slander. But this maneuver by the imperialists and reactionaries is also doomed to failure...."

The 15th Tank Brigade's base is in a picturesque valley within a semicircle of grim mountains capped with bluish snow. Up there are steep gorges and the sharp spurs of wild cliffs and silence; down below, behind a low fence, the red flag of the young Afghan Republic flutters in the wind on its steel pole and rows of stone structures rise up; neat one-story accomodation for personnel, the staff building, clubs, sheds for the vehicles....The brigade lives a precise, measured and at the same time intense life that is wholly subordinated to the strict military rhythm and you do not need to be a specialist to see that excellent training and high combat skills are distinctive features of this troop unit. "Alert:" The command rings out and the tank troops in their short gray tunics with the insignia of their troop category on the chest (a black oval showing a tiny golden tank rushing into the attack) almost instantaneously fall in beside their formidable combat vehicles. "Action:"--and the guns are uncovered and the roar of engines echoes from distant gorges.

"I do not think it would be an exaggeration to say that our army has never experienced a time of such turbulent revolutionary enthusiasm as it is now that the people and their armed forces have overthrown the bloody clique of Amin, that U.S. CIA agent who under cover of revolutionary slogans actually sought to stifle the revolution," Gholam (Faruk) said. "Cadre officers, long-serving soldiers and the young people who joined the brigade in the last draft all wholeheartedly welcome the new stage in the revolution and the broad, truly revolutionary political program that the DRA leadership has put forward, which envisages restoring revolutionary order in the country and implementing a number of cardinal measures designed to improve the people's life. Talk to our soldiers and you will see this for yourselves....

...A huge firing range. Firing training has just finished. The remnants of tne plywood targets are evidence that the tank troops of the 15th have also proved equal to their tasks on this occasion. The crews are resting. We introduce ourselves to one of the tank driver-mechanics--Karim (Zair), a swarthy, curlyheaded, broad-shouldered lad of about twenty. At our request he willingly tells us about himself. He was born and grew up in a remote mountain village in Baghlan Province. From childhood he was familiar with hunger and cold and the burden of backbreaking labor for the rich feudal lord. His whole subsequent life has been linked with the army; it was there that he mastered complex military hardward; there that--even before the revolution--he joined the party; there that he made reliable and faithful friends. Often in the last 18 months certain subunits of the brigade have been transferred from the main base to remote provinces of the country where bandit formations knocked together outside the DRA had made incursions and as one of the most experienced tank men Karim (Zair) has taken part in almost all these combat operations.

"My combat experience is not all that great but I have already seen things I will never forget: peaceful settlements burned to ashes, party activists brutally tortured, teachers executed, hospitals and schools blown up," Karim (Zair) says. "All these outrages are the work of the bandits and counterrevolutionaries supported, armed and sent into our country by Western and primarily U.S. imperialists. These imperialist circles, which are sparing neither efforts nor resources in an attempt to reverse the development of events in Afghanistan, are now bending over backward to slander our country and convince the world that Afghanistan is virtually occupied by Soviet troops. [paragraph continues]

What a vile lie: For the whole world knows that the Soviet soldiers came to our country at our government's request and this was done in complete accordance with the 1978 Afghan-Soviet friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty and the spirit and letter of the UN Charter. We servicemen in the Afghan Armed Forces regard the Soviet soldiers as our friends in arms, for they are helping us defend our revolution's gains...."

"Despite the intrigues of our external enemies and the subversive actions of imperialist agents, the April revolution has already borne wonderful fruit for our people," (Mohammed Anvar Kasem), driver of an infantry armored vehicle, puts in. "Take my native village--thanks to the revolution my parents, who all their lives had labored for the landowner: are masters of their own parcel of land. Thanks to the revolution a school has for the first time been opened in our village, which has existed since time immemorial. It is the revolution that has stated for all to hear that the son of any poor peasant can become a teacher, a physician or an officer. Would my old people allow their former landowner and lord, who fled to Pakistan, to become their sole master once again: There are thousands and thousands of villages like that in the country."

The 15th Tank Brigade, like, incidentally, any other Afghan People's Army formation, is not only a troop unit whose task is to protect the inviolability of its country's borders, it is also a school--in both the figurative and literal senses of the word. This means that the Afghan Army does not only raise and arain the soldier masses, developing in them the feelings of patriotism, love for the motherland, collectivism and comradely mutual assistance that are so deeply characteristic of Afghans; it means that the army teaches great masses of people, helping them liberate themselves from the grim legacy of the past--bigotry and ignorance. So that it is clearer to readers just what we mean, let us recall that Afghanistan is a backward country where more than 90 percent of the population is illiterate.

"Illiteracy is an enemy of the revolution," say the placards hung in the brigade's political enlightenment rooms. In one of these rooms we saw a picture typical of the brigade's life: A group of about 20 soldiers were sitting at school desks and, led by a lieutenant, reading a primer in singsong voices ... "We start with this," Lt. Gholam (Rukhani Omar), worker in the brigade political section said. "You can be sure that when these lads have finished their 2 years' service, they will be independently reading Gorkiy, Omar Khayyam and Nur Mohammed Taraki's stories...."

"To be truthful, it is not all that easy to combine duty with education," Abdollah Gholam, a young soldier and son of a small craftsman in Badakhshan Province, told us. "But I only have to remember that I will be the first person in our family to have mastered the 'secret reading' and my strength seems to increase."

Before visiting the 15th Tank Brigade we met and talked with DRA National Defense Minister M. Rafi'. During the conversation the minister particularly stressed that one characteristic, distinctive feature of the present stage of the Afghan revolution is the people's strengthening unity and the all-round strengthening and consolidation of their ties with the army. "The strength of our People's Army is that it is part of the people's flesh and blood and is designed to defend their interests and their revolution," the minister said. "Our army, like all the people, is deeply grateful to the great Soviet land for the fraternal and selfless aid it has given us in the sacred cause of defending our motherland from its external enemies."

We often recalled those words during our meetings and conversations with the troops of the 15th Tank Brigade....

...In the center of the troops' camp where the 15th Tank Brigade is stationed there towers a tall white obelisk erected by the soldiers--a monument of those who have fallen in the struggle against counterrevolution. Their names are carved forever on the light gray marble pedestal: (Mohammed Khashem), (Abdolla Khabibulla), (Fakir Mohammed)....

Those tank soldiers died the death of the brave fighting for a free independent Afghanistan. Their great sacrifice was not in vain: The revolution has not been smashed, it lives on, it is developed. and the Afghan troops who have now taken the place of the fallen in the formation are fully determined together with all the people to defend and augment that revolution's gains.

PROVINCIAL SUCCESSES OF AFGHAN FORCES AGAINST 'BANDITS' NOTED

LD251716 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] As a TASS correspondent has been informed at the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the popular armed forces of Afghanistan, with the active support of the population, have recently carried out several successful operations in the northeastern and eastern provinces of the country. Groups of the inveterate bandits, who have been blowing up communications lines, killing women, old men and children and applying in practice what they have learned in the special camps on the territory of Pakistan and China, have been routed.

In the last few days alone operations to eliminate bandits dispatched into Afghanistan have been carried out in the region of Feyzabad, the center of the northeastern province of Badakshan; in Nahrin, in the province of Baghlan; and in Nangarhar Province. A large quantity of American, British and Chinese weapons has been seized from the bandits, along with ammunition, the deliveries of which, according to the evidence of prisoners, have been increased of late.

Repulsion of Incursion

LD251938 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 25, TASS--More and more new facts, attesting to the aggressive designs of American imperialism, Beijing and reactionary circles with regard to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] are becoming known to the public. These forces are beefing up military potential on the borders with Afghanistan, armed units, trained by American and Chinese military instructors are smuggled into the territory of independent Afghanistan to sow death among the civilians of this country, intimidate the population and discredit the gains of the April revolution.

A TASS correspondent was told at the Ministry of the Interior of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan that the DRA's Armed Forces carried out several successful operations with the active support of the population in the country's northeastern and eastern regions. Units of inveterate bandits who had been blowing communications lines, killing women, old people and children, using in practice what they had been taught to do at special camps in the territory of Pakistan and China, were crushed.

Operations against the bandits were conducted in the past several days in the regions of Feyzabad, center of the northeastern province of Badakhsan, in Nahrin Baghlan Province, in Nangarhar province. A great amount of American, British and Chinese weapons and rounds of ammunition, whose deliveries, according to prisoners, have been recently stepped up, has been seized from the bandits.

Captured bandits confirm that there is a plan, elaborated with the help of Chinese and American "advisors", of a three-pronged incursion into the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, heavily armed bands are planned to be transshipped from Pakistan's northern provinces to the territory of Badakhshan Province and deeper into Afghanistan's northern regions. The second strike is planned to be directed at Jalalabad (center of Nangaphar Province), and the third--attack on Kandahar and a further movement of the gangs of mercenaries toward Herat. A representative of the Ministry of the Interior stressed that this plan, just as many others, vividly attests to the true aspirations of imperialism and its henchmen. However, the Afghan people will not allow its implementation. The country's working people are ready to give a worthy rebuff to the aggressors, to uphold their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, defend the gains of the April revolution.

AFGHAN PEOPLE VIEWED AS SUPPORTING REVOLUTION; PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

LD272356 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1916 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Farid Seyful-Mulyukov and Viktor Bazilevich report from Kabul:

The Afghans are a proud and independent people. Severe life in the mountains and deserts, a centuries-long struggle against tyrants has taught them to withstand deprivation with fortitude and to value freedom. It is with joy that the people of Afghanistan have welcomed the April revolution which delivered the country from the Nadir dynasty. Crowds of people from various provinces entered the open gates of the presidential palace to welcome the Democratic Republic. The Afghans' disappointment was all the worse when the bloody sedition [smuta] began in the country, when Amin's secret police began to kill the revolution's heroes, throwing thousands of people in prisons indiscriminately. No one, save for the dictator's toadies, regretted the overthrow of Amin's regime.

A month has since elapsed, maybe the most decisive month of this tumultuous period. Day by day we observed how the people's mood and feelings changed. Heated debates on topical problems are now in progress all over Afghanistan: from Herat in the west of the country to Qandahar in the south and Konarha in the east; problems such as the acute need to defend the Afghan borders from the bands of rebels armed by Washington and Beijing, the complex religious-national problems, aggravated by Amin's provocative policy, questions of the agrarian reform and of further socio-economic construction. Now, a month after the December changes, it may be stated with confidence that the Afghan people support the new stage of the April revolution.

The whole world shows a lively interest in the events taking place in Afghanistan. Foreign delegations arrive in Kabul to separate the truth from the mountains of lies which hostile voices are heaping up around Afghanistan.

AAPSO Vice president Bangura, spoke at a meeting at the Kabul Polytechnic Institute. He had had meetings with the new Afghan leaders, talked with many people and visited the provinces. A foreign guest's testimony is particularly valuable, all the more so if it is sincere and impartial. At the meeting Bangura expressed the solidarity of Asian and African people for independence and against the provocations of imperialist and reactionary circles. The AAPSO delegation saw democratic changes in Afghanistan; it saw a peaceful and free people who want to defend their country against the armed mercenaries of imperialism and reaction and against insincere protectors who assume the guise of defenders of Afghan Muslims.

Indignation Prevalent

LD261545 Moscow Tass in English 1440 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Kabul, January 26, TASS--The slanderous campaign which the United States and its henchmen launched in the Near and Middle East against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) and the gains of the April revolution arouses wrath and indignation among the Afghan people.

Stirring up an anti-Afghan hysteria, Washington does not disdain any means, hypocritically poses as a latter-day "upholder of Islam" and is trying to bring the artificial "Afghan question" up for discussion at the session of the organization Islamic conference in Islamabad, gives lavish support to the Afghan terrorist scum, urges its henchmen on to new provocative steps. A particular zeal in this dirty war is being displayed by the As-Sadat regime which betrayed the interests of the Arabs, including the interests of the Egyptian people itself. Cairo was visited by Afghan bandit groups' representatives who were received with pomp in official circles. As became known, Egyptian Defence Minister K.H. "Ali stated that training camps for "Afghan volunteers" are already opened in the country. The "volunteers" are also being given "other help."

The anti-Afghan subversive activity of the Egyptian regime closely merges with the intrigues of other forces of external reaction, imperialism and the course of Beijing hegemonits, which would like to stifle the Afghan revolution and to draw Afghanistan into the zone of imperialist influence. Pakistan became a place d'armes for the training of bandits and terrorists and their subsequent infiltration into the DRA's territory. Thousands of mercenaries have undergone or are undergoing training in Pakistan under the direction of U.S.-Chinese and Egyptian instructors. Twenty special bases and over 50 strong points have been set up for the purposes. The leaders of the bandit groups, closely connected with the most reactionary Arab terrorist Moslem organizations, have every opportunity for full freedom of action and for the conduct of an unbridled anti-Afghan campaign through Western correspondents and news media.

People in Afghanistan are aware that reaction's actions, which are being directed and supported by world imperialism and by the forces which converge with it, go beyond the scope of a propagandist campaign and create a real threat to Afghanistan and to peaceful constructive life of its people. At the recent joint meeting here of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) and the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, it was emphasized that the party, the state, the army and the entire people of the DRA in single formation resolutely came out against imperialism's and reaction's aggressive actions and military preparations and selflessly defend the revolution, national sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic and the achievements of the April revolution.

SIDENKO HITS U.S., PRC AGENTS FOR FOMENTING ANTI-AFGHAN ACTIONS

OW271931 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1030 GMT 27 Jan 80 OW

[Sidenko commentary: "Who Started the Undeclared War Against Afghanistan"]

[Summary] "The enemies of the Afghan people have tried for 2 years to wage a war against the Afghan people, a war that has no distinct battlelines. Bandits, who seek to subvert the government, are looting and killing people, first in one province, then in another. Their raids are very energetic in the areas bordering Pakistan."

At first, the raids were sporadic. Then it became increasingly clear that these raids were being directed and coordinated by someone, or more precisely, some people. These include, first of all, Afghan feudal lords, landlords and big capitalists, who were stripped of their power and property in the 1978 revolution and have been in exile abroad, primarily in Pakistan. But rebellion alone cannot possibly bring down the people's political power. There must be large amounts of money and arms and these have been offered.

In their efforts to organize activities against Afghanistan, the U.S. spy organs have set up more than 30 camps in Pakistan whose exclusive mission is to train the Afghan rebels, giving them directions from Peshawar--the Pakistani city near the border of Afghanistan." The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency once pinned great hopes on Afghanistan's former power-holder Amin. It was precisely after his visit to the United States that Amin, who had collaborated closely with the U.S. spy organs, began more ruthless persecution against the party and government cadres and implemented a policy of laying the groundwork for close ties with Washington.

"Beijing has also joined Washington in sabotage activities against (?western) Afghanistan. Afghan Maoists are actively carrying out anti-government propaganda and have gone so far as to conduct blatant terrorist activities, work slowdowns and sabotage activities against the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan. With the assistance of the Chinese special agent departments the Maoist terrorists have established contacts with the gangs of feudal lords and landlords. Moreover, some of these gangs are organized and armed with money and weapons from China."

One gang of 500 bandits led by a big feudal lord and armed by the Chinese was wiped out in the area of Feyzabad, the capital of Badakhshan Province.

"Beijing's special agent departments have found a common language with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. In the camps for training terrorists, American and Chinese instructors are acting in concert with each other. According to the Western press, there are also Pakistani and Egyptian military officers in these camps now.

"The above are but a few of the secrets exposed. It is these secrets which have instigated the undeclared war being waged by the imperialists and Beijing's hegemonists against the Afghan people's revolution. It is precisely this kind of aggression to which the Afghan people have fallen victim."

According to the United Nations, aggression means an action by means of force used by a country or several countries against another country. The UN Charter makes it clear that a country threatened by aggression has the right to request aid by other countries. It is completely in accord with the UN Charter that the Soviet Union has met the requests of Afghanistan, including military assistance.

ZAGLADIN COMMENTS CITED ON AFGHANISTAN SITUATION

TA251605 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1700 GMT 23 Jan 80 TA

[Excerpt] While discussing the change in Afghanistan's leadership Vadim Zagladin said that this change was carried out by the Afghans themselves. Babrak Karmal, the present leader of the Afghan Government, has elaborated on this matter to foreign correspondents, including French correspondents. Following the killing of Nur Mohammad Taraki by Amin, powerful opposition forces were created which included the Revolutionary Council, [word indistinct] of the party, the military and the intellectuals. At that time Babrak Karmal [words indistinct] along with the opponents of Amin prepared the ground for the assumption of power by the new leadership.

Then, while elaborating on the decision of the Soviet Union in connection with the dispatch of Soviet military forces into Afghanistan, Vadim Zagladin pointed out that following the Sawr revolution of 1978 the government of this country had repeatedly requested military assistance from the Soviet Union. Zagladin said [words indistinct] there were no very serious reasons and basis for the granting of such assistance. However, at the end of last year due to the intensification of foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs, a dangerous situation developed and the territorial integrity and the independence of this country was threatened. The initiators of such an interference foremost of all were the United States and China.

Vadim Zagladin recounted the facts about the continuation of foreign interference in Afghanistan's affairs. He said that Soviet forces will remain in Afghanistan until the threat of foreign aggression against this country is eliminated. However, right now there is no sign whatsoever that the United States, China and Britain--who are engaged in interference in this country's affairs--intend to cease interference. The advisers of the countries continue to train (?and arm) the bands that infiltrate into Afghan territory.

Vadim Zagladin then said that the position of the Soviet Union regarding the events in Afghanistan is being supported by all international communist movements. For example in Western Europe the communists of France, Portugal, West Germany, Greece and other countries are evaluating the situation and Afghan events in a way similar to the Soviet Union. Their positions, which were adopted in complete independence, are not different from the positions of the Soviet Union.

AFGHANISTAN SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH RED CROSS

LD262248 Moscow TASS in English 1958 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Geneva, January 26, TASS--The International Red Cross Committee has issued a statement here saying that a Red Cross delegation had a meeting in Kabul with General Secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan CC, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council and Prime Minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal.

The Afghan Government, the statement points out, has assured the committee that it will strictly observe the Geneva Red Cross Conventions of 1949.

In agreement between the International Red Cross Committee and the Red Crescent Society of Afghanistan, a bureau is set up to engage itself in a search for persons reported missing and for establishing contacts between relatives resident in Afghanistan and outside it. Both organizations will, if necessary, draw up a special program for giving humanitarian aid.

FOREIGN REACTION CRITICIZES U.S., PRC SUPPORT OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD270221 Moscow TASS in English 2333 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 26, TASS--By an undeclared war, foreign aggression, crude interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan, the imperialist circles of the USA, Chinese hegemonists and world reaction are trying to put up a barrier in the way of the Afghan people to independence and social progress.

Washington. A television commentator of the U.S. CBS radio and television corporation said that in connection with the events in Afghanistan the White House has drawn up plans for increasing aid to Pakistan including U.S. "military presence" in that country.

The Pentagon's plans provide at the initial stage for the dispatch to Pakistan of U.S. Airforce planes and pilots for flying from Pakistani airbases. The planes are expected to be followed by U.S. service personnel and equipment. The next stage will include calls by U.S. naval ships at Pakistani ports. The closing phase, the CBS reports, is planned to include the sending of U.S. ground troops to Pakistan. Within the framework of implementation of this plan, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State W. Christopher will pay a visit to Pakistan late next week and then a request will be sent to Congress about economic and military aid to that country. According to preliminary data, the aid designed for two years will be worth at least 400 million dollars.

Beirut. Former servicemen of the shah's army and members of the SAVAK secret police, who before the revolution were sent for training in West Germany, have been recently dispatched from the FRG to Pakistan, where U.S. advisors train them in methods of subversive operations, the Beirut newspaper ASH-SHA'B said quoting reports reaching from Pakistan.

It points out that in the past the West German authorities rejected the demand of Ayatollah Khomeyni that these people be turned over into the hands of the revolutionary authorities. Now they have proved to be "of use." On instructions from the overseas, these "refugees" are now in Pakistan's territory, where terrorist groups are formed for subversive activity.

Delhi. The coordinated actions by Washington and Beijing are directed at undermining international detente, suppressing the national liberation movements, Secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India N.K. Krishnan writes in the newspaper NEW AGE.

Washington and Beijing are trying to deprive the Afghan people of independence. They are openly interfering in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. Mercenaries trained by American and Chinese instructors at sabotage centres are sent into Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory. The USA and China lavishly supply bandits with weapons, ammunitions and money.

Rabat. General Secretary of the Moroccan Progress and Socialism Party Ali Yata told the Parliamentary Foreign Relations Commission that China, the USA and other reactionary forces were trying to frustrate the process of revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan.

They have turned Pakistan into a base of aggression against the Afghan revolution by granting bases to the terrorist gangs, which were armed and trained by "experts" of the CIA, China and the As-Sadat regime.

We are convinced, Ali Yata went on to say, that the Soviet Union does not come out against Islam. It is acting within the framework of respect for the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and observance of international norms.

London--Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the Soviet Union's internationalist aid to Afghanistan by no means creates a threat to peace, as some people are trying to allege. The source of real threat are the USA and other countries engaged in counter-revolutionary activity against Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory, the prime minister said.

PRAVDA MENTIONS MORE FOREIGN BACKING FOR AFGHANISTAN AID

LD251211 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondents V. Drobkov and A. Filippov and TASS 22 January roundup: "Support for Just Cause"]

[Excerpt] Paris--Algeria condemns U.S. attempts to revive the cold war spirit in international relations, using events in Afghanistan as a pretext, Algerian Foreign Minister M. Ben Yahia stated on French radio. Those who are shouting the loudest about this are themselves champions of military interference in the developing countries' internal affairs. Concrete examples are still fresh in everyone's memory. The plans for extending the network of military bases and creating new aggressive blocs in Southeast Asia, whose implementation is a real possibility, as is indicated by the increasingly frequent trips by Washington's envoy to countries in that region recently, the minister stressed, constitute a serious threat to the policy of detente.

Nicosia--Speaking at a party activists' conference in the city of Limassol, E. Papaioannou, general secretary of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL), gave a high assessment of the Soviet Union's internal support for the people of Afghanistan.

Papaioannou sharply condemned the subversive efforts of the imperialist powers and China, which have jeopardized the existence of the people's power in Afghanistan.

Ankara--In Izmir, Zongudlak and Istanbul progressive organizations have held demonstrations in support of the Afghan people's struggle in rebuffing the intrigues of the American imperialists and their allies. Turkish patriots, it is noted in the resolutions adopted by thise taking part in the demonstrations, approve the timely and selfless military assistance given by the Soviet Union to the legitimate Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA].

A large groupd of Afghan students studying in Turkey have issued a statement expressing approval of the resolute measures adopted by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee and the Afghan Revolutionary Council to suppress counterrevolutionary action.

Managua--The Nicaraguan newspaper LA PRENSA calls the reports by Western news agencies, which are distorting the state of affairs in Afghanistan, absolute lies. Western agencies, the newspaper writes, are maintaining a stubborn silence about the fact that the United States and China were preparing to invade Afghanistan.

Luanda--The South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) together with all progressive mankind resolutely condemns the anti-Soviet hysteria unleashed in connection with events in the Middle East, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma has stated.

Imperialist forces and international monopolies whose provocative intrigues in Afghanistan have failed are now trying to distort the true state of affairs and represent the USSR's international assistance to Afghanistan as a "violation" of the norms of international law.

Beirut--The noisy anti-Soviet campaign unleashed by imperialist propaganda in connection with Afghan events is a maneuver undertaken by the United States to bring about a transition to a policy of military interference, the creation of military bases and blocs and the use of force in international relations, the Lebanese weekly AL-HURRIYAH writes.

Delhi--Broad strata of the Indian democratic public resolutely condemn outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs, it is stressed in a message published here from the Communist Party of India National Council to the PDPA. The Soviet Union came to the Afghan working people's assistance to rebuff external imperialist aggression. This timely and fully justified step was taken in accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty on friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation.

U.S. and Chinese actions, the message says, constitute a serious threat to India's sovereignty and the region's security. The Communist Party of India has launched a broad campaign in the country to expose the intrigues of the imperialists and Maoists against the DRA.

INVOLVEMENT IN ANTI-SOVIET BLOCS IS NOT IN PAKISTAN'S INTEREST

LD241505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Jan 80 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Drawing Them Into an Alliance"]

[Text] Islamabad, 20 January--PRC Foreign Minister Huang Hua is here on a 3-day visit. As the newspaper DAWN noted, he held talks with the U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown on the eve of his arrival in Islamabad. The sides committed themselves to joint cooperation in stepping up military supplies to Pakistan, which they plan to transform into a bridgehead of imperialism.

Progressive circles here point out that the desire of the imperialist powers and China to enmesh Pakistan with military commitments is alien to the Pakistani people's interests. As the press here notes, "Pakistan must now allow itself to be drawn into a system of anti-Soviet blocs. It must firmly follow the path of nonalinement and good-neighborliness."

INDIAN PRESS UPSET OVER U.S., PRC MILITARISTIC MOVES

LD251143 Moscow TASS in English 1113 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 25, TASS--Washington's and Beijing's militaristic moves have aroused indignation of Indian public and the press.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES writes that the United States continues expanding its military presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf Zone, where at present there are at least 25 U.S. warships. In implementing plans of expanding the sphere of its influence, the USA strives to strengthen and broaden the existing and set up new military bases in the region. As has become known, the newspaper stresses, the United States is planning to build in the near future an airforce base on one of the islands belonging to Oman sultanate.

The newspaper HINDUSTAN TIMES condemns Beijing's aggressive activity in the areas neighbouring on India and points out that over the last 14 years China has supplied Pakistan with weapons and ammunitions worth 2,000 million rupees. It follows from the recent statements by Pakistani leaders, the newspaper goes on to say, that China intends to increase further the volume of its arms supplies to that country.

The Beijing strategists, the newspaper PATRIOT writes, have struck collusion with the United States in the hope to receive from it material support for the implementation of its own hegemonic designs. Washington and Beijing have assumed the role of world gendarmes by suppressing by force progressive regimes undesirable to them in various parts of the world. India cannot remain a passive onlooker, when its independence and neutrality are in jeopardy, the newspaper writes in conclusion.

CIA-BACKED GROUP REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED IN INDIAN STATE

LD251510 Moscow TASS in English 1323 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Delhi, January 25, TASS--An anti-government grouping was uncovered in the town of Jammu (the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir). Police seized arms and also documents showing that this grouping was financed by and was closely connected with the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, reports the BLITZ weekly. Its tasks included the staging of disorders under the slogan of setting up a separate Jammu state and the granting of "autonomy" to it.

PRAVDA CARRIES INDIRA GANDHI MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN

LD251201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jan 80 p 1 LD

[Text] To L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and A.N. Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers:

I thank you for your cordial congratulations on the occasion of my becoming prime minister of India.

The close friendship between India and the Soviet Union, whose foundations were laid by India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, is making a valuable contribution to the cause of peace and stability in Asia and throughout the world. I share your confidence that the friendly relations and multifaceted cooperation between our two countries will continue to grow stronger and deeper.

Please accept my best wishes for your health and personal happiness and also wishes of prosperity to the friendly people of the Soviet Union.

[Signed] Indira Gandhi, prime minister of India

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

End of Talks

LD251636 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Talks between Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR foreign minister, and Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and Bulgarian foreign minister, ended in Moscow today. An exchange of views was held on a number of topical international questions of mutual interest. Comrade Mladenov gave a luncheon during which the foreign ministers exchanged friendly toasts. Also today Mladenov left Moscow on a tour of the country. At the airport he was seen off by Gromyko and other officials.

Meeting with Shcherbitskiy

AU252055 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 25 Jan 80 AU

[Text] While visiting the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, today Petur Mladenov arrived in Kiev. The minister was accompanied by Bulgarian officials, as well as Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the USSR, and Tolubeyev, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At Borispol Airport, which was decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the USSR and the Ukrainian SSR, Mladenov was welcomed by Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Boyko, affairs administrator of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and other officials. The welcoming party included Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev.

Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, today met Mladenov, BCP Central Committee member and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government. In a conversation it was noted with deep satisfaction that the Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation was close and developing confidently. Comrade Shcherbitskiy told about the socioeconomic and cultural development of the Ukrainian SSR and about the work performed by the republic's party organization to implement the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. Comrade Mladenov spoke about the achievements attained by the Bulgarian people in the construction of a developed socialist society. The conversation touched upon some topical questions involving the international situation. The conversation participants emphasized unity between the two countries in the struggle for insuring peace and resolutely condemned moves made by imperialist forces, and primarily by certain circles in the United States, to undermine the policy of detente and international cooperation, to revive the dangerous antagonism and the cold war. The common evaluation given by Comrade Brezhnev in his answers to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent to those moves by imperialist forces was confirmed. Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary, participated in the conversation. The meeting was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Departure for Home

AU281234 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 26 Jan 80 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee member and foreign minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, spent 2 days in the Ukraine's capital city. He was in the USSR on a visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. Comrade Mladenov was received by Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

Today the minister of the People's Republic of Bulgaria familiarized himself with the city on the Dnepr. He visited the Cybernetics Institute of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, laid flowers at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin monument and a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the Eternal Glory Park. The Bulgarian minister of foreign affairs toured the city, saw its places of interest and inspected the district of new housing construction. In the afternoon Mladenov and the Bulgarian officials accompanying him left for home. At Borispol Airport, decorated with the state flags of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Soviet Union and the Ukrainian SSR, Mladenov was seen off by Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo Candidate member and secretary; Stepanenko, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; Martinenko, Ukrainian deputy minister of foreign affairs; Zgurskiy, Kievskiy Gorispolkom chairman; and other officials. The farewell party included Minkov, Bulgarian consul general in Kiev.

ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH U.S. OFFICIAL

LD280218 Moscow TASS in English 2200 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Bucharest, January 27, TASS--Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, met D. Newsom, U.S. under-secretary of state for political affairs, here today. As the Romanian news agency AGERPRES reports, the sides exchanged views on some international matters as well as discussed the development of U.S.-Romanian relations in accordance with the understanding reached between N. Ceaucescu and J. Carter.

SUSLOV, PONOMAREV CONFER WITH GDR'S AXEN

LD241816 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, 24 January (TASS)--Hermann Axen, politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, was on a working visit to Moscow from 23 to 24 January. Meetings and talks were held with Mikhail Suslov, Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Certain questions of cooperation between the CPSU and the SED were discussed. Taking part in the talks were Vadim Zagladin and Oleg Rakhmanin, candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments, and also Harry Ott, the GDR ambassador to the USSR. The talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

HUNGARIAN PAPER CRITICIZES CALLS FOR OLYMPIC BOYCOTT

LD240012 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 23 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 23, TASS--Of the latest steps by the U.S. administration perhaps none came against such resistance as the call to boycott the forthcoming Olympic games in Moscow, newspaper NEPSZABADSAG says today commenting on President Carter's appeal to boycott the Moscow Olympiad. Even in the dire days of sharp international confrontations it was recognized that Olympic games were called upon to serve the cause of peace and mutual understanding among peoples and must not depend on the vicissitudes of everyday politics. Those who at present renege on the principle are placing in jeopardy both the Moscow Olympic games and the very Olympic movement. The newspaper points out that the attempt to boycott the Olympic games, like Washington's previous steps, aims at undermining international detente and represents an organic part of Carter's presidential campaign manoeuvres.

CHABAN-DELMAS MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN TO PARIS

LD241846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 24 Jan 80 LD

[Text] On his return from Moscow Chaban-Delmas, chairman of the French National Assembly, made the following statement:

My trip was planned a long time ago for the purpose of developing relations of concord and cooperation between France and the Soviet Union. These relations are themselves the fruit of the policy of detente begun in France by General de Gaulle more than 15 years ago, pursued by him and which have been going on since that time. Despite the complication of the international situation I undertook this trip since it seemed to me that all efforts should be made to avert a turnabout toward the cold war of the fifties with all its mortal dangers for all peoples, starting with our own people. My meetings in Moscow, especially with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, strengthened my view that all aspects of the international situation, including the Afghanistan issue, on which disagreement was noted, can and should be discussed with a full knowledge of the matter, that is, in light of the fullest clarifications. In this regard, Chaban-Delmas said, the visit to Paris by the USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs acquires appropriate significance

CHRISTOPHER MEETS WITH 'LUKEWARM RECEPTION' IN ROME

LD260708 Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Recently, U.S. Under Secretary of State Christopher made a tour of some West European countries. Apart from Rome, he visited London, Brussels and some other continental capitals. His mission aimed at obtaining support for a reduction of economic, trade, cultural and other relations with the Soviet Union which had been undertaken a short while ago by the Carter administration. Washington's attempts to organize a kind of blockade of the Soviet Union did not arouse enthusiasm. Our observer Mikhail Dobrov writes:

Opposition was expressed not only by the representatives of France, the FRG, Denmark and Greece, but also of Turkey, Japan, Argentina, Brazil and some other states. They also were met with lukewarm reception in Rome. The Italian capital let it be known without ambiguity that it will not sacrifice on the altar of the supporters of the U.S. positions of force the fruits of cooperation which the Italians have been enjoying for many years. These friuts are tangible in all fields of the Soviet-Italian cooperation. In the last 15 years, the volume of Soviet-Italian trade exchange increased by over 9 times and is now valued at R2 billion. At the present, over 1,000 Italian companies maintain business contacts with the foreign trade organizations of the USSR. They include such giants as Eni, Fiat, Montedison, Sina-Viscosa and Finsider and numerous medium and small companies, which is important in view of the present crisis of the Italian economy. The Soviet market guarantees Italy many products which are very difficult to obtain in other countries. In addition to the energy raw materials--oil, coal, timber, natural gas and minerals--which our country is rich in, we are increasingly selling to Italy machine-tools, cars and consumer goods. The Soviet orders for machinery and other products insure work for over 100,000 Italians every year. At present, regarding the volume of trade exchange, Rome occupies third place among Moscow trade partners, after Bonn and Helsinki. Despite this, some Italian rightwing press and politicians, at variance with national interests, are calling on the government to join the crusade against the USSR announced by the apologists of the cold war.

The supporters of confrontation are seeking to undermine the edifice of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Italy, the edifice which has been constructed over many years with the consistent support of the broad Italian public opinion which will undoubtedly oppose the plans by the rightwing press and politicians.

ITALIAN PRIME MINISTER VISITS WASHINGTON

LD261741 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 26, TASS--Chairman of Italy's Council of Ministers Francisco Cossiga concluded his official visit to Washington. He met twice President Carter and held talks with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Defence Secretary Harold Brown. A joint statement issued by the White House says that the President and the prime minister discussed a number of international problems, including the situation in Iran and in Afghanistan, in the area of the Mediterranean and in the Middle East, and the East-West relations. Much attention was paid to the problem of strengthening the NATO military bloc. The statement says that both sides "expressed satisfaction" over NATO's recent decision on the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the territory of a number of West European countries, NATO members. The President and the prime minister discussed the economic difficulties through which the West is living, as well as the plans of holding an economic conference of leaders of a number of Western states in Venice in June. In their speeches during the visit, the Italian prime minister and U.S. President were emphasizing "solidarity" between the United States and Italy. At the same time, during the visit of F. Cossiga, the State Department made another attempt to interfere in Italy's internal affairs when its representative pointed out that the stand of the United States declaring against the participation of communist parties in governments of West European countries, including the Italian Government, remains unchanged.

PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENT MOVES TO RIGHT ON FOREIGN POLICY

LD261218 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Democratic Alliance, a coalition of center and rightwing forces which has been in power for 1 month, has expressed its intention to radically review Portugal's domestic and foreign policies. Here is our observer Yuriy Konstaninov:

During the debates in the Assembly of the Republic on the government program Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral said that in its foreign policy the new cabinet declares its unconditional loyalty to NATO and the policies of the United States as Portugal's reliable partner in international affairs. Calling for increased activity on the party of Portugal in NATO, the Social Democratic Center Party leader called for a de facto break of economic, commercial and cultural relations with the USSR and other socialist countries. The Lisbon newspaper O DIARIO said that this statement was irresponsible and in the spirit of cold war.

What [word indistinct] the sudden turn to the right by the Sa Carneiro Cabinet and the new Portuguese leaders' hasty rejection of Portuguese foreign policy which was acceptable in the past? This turn confirms the center-right cabinet members' old intentions of blindly following in the wake of U.S. and NATO foreign policy. Consequently the present government welcomed the program imposed by Washington on its NATO partners to install the new U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. They supported the decision taken by U.S. President Carter to block ratification of the SALT II treaty for an indefinite period. For the sake of its selfish interests the United States demands that the countries of West Europe curb their relations with the USSR and other socialist countries, thus making them pay for the whims of the American administration. The Sa Carneiro government hurries to comply with the appeal of the overseas hawks.

According to agency reports the government has renounced the Soviet-Portuguese agreements on cultural and scientific cooperation and broken off the talks on fishery agreements. One can ask: What does this policy have in common with the independent policy proclaimed by Portugal after the 25 April revolution? Everything indicates that the government of the Democratic Alliance wishes to be released from the agreements signed with the Soviet Union. The unconditional loyalty to the United States and NATO declared by Foreign Minister Freitas do Amaral is itself an offensive against the fundamental gains of the April revolution. The planned reduction of relations with the socialist community will inevitably lead Portugal to be unilaterally dependent on the capitalist economies of the world, which are undergoing a serious economic crisis, and will lead the country to become subservient to international imperialism.

This policy ultimately threatens to turn Portugal into an American (?hostage) and then into a victim if the NATO militarists provoke a nuclear conflict in Europe. This is the reason why the leftwing forces, the progressive trade unions and Portuguese democrats declare their resolute opposition to the center-right government.

JOINING NATO NOT IN SPAIN'S BEST INTEREST

LD280822 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 2000 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Commentary by Aleksey Georgiyev entitled: "The Policy of Detente Is in Spain's National Interest"]

[Text] The choice of Madrid as the site of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe in 1980 is proof of the recognition given to the process of democratization in sociopolitical life which, while with difficulties, is being carried out in Spain. Drawing attention to this, international observers emphasize the positive changes in the foreign policy of present day Spain. The government of Adolfo Suarez has more than once said that Spanish foreign policy is called uoon to contribute to peace and security in Europe, and to the fair cooperation between European countries. He has emphasized that Spain should participate actively in the affairs of Europe. Indeed, the magazine CAMBIO 16 emphasizes that one can speak of Spain's European orientation. In the last few years realistic policies have prevailed in the country's foreign policy. This was evident in the establishment of diplomatic relations with the socialist countries and other states, based on the principles of nonintervention in internal affairs and constructive cooperation. The establishing of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain created new favorable possibilities for the multilateral development of Soviet-Spanish relations in the field of the economy and trade. Commercial exchanges between the USSR and Spain have increased more than five-fold; new joint Soviet-Spanish societies have been created. Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs Marcelino Oreja Aguirre made an official visit to Moscow. After the talks the Spanish delegation said that Spain will play a positive role in establishing relations of friendship and cooperation between all states.

At the same time it must be pointed out that in Spain there exist influential circles which are acting as a brake on the development of contacts with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries. These circles see Spain's entry into the NATO block as its pre-ordained destiny in Europe. Washington, for its part, is encouraging the NATO idea among Spanish military circles and in other sectors. Meanwhile, the negative role played by the NATO bloc is well known. International public opinion sees in this the principle obstacle on the road towards detente on the continent of Europe. As you know, esteemed listeners, in Brussels the NATO Council, scorning protests from public opinion, approved a program to install new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe.

Washington succeeded in imposing in Brussels a decision which supposes an escalation in the nuclear missiles arms race on the European Continent. It is clear that the carrying out of the U.S. plan could turn West Europe into the hostage and future victim, if the NATO military men provoke a nuclear conflict. In postponing the ratification of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty, the White House has not fulfilled the promise given to its NATO partners. In this way Washington has demonstrated how alien for it are the interests of the members of the NATO block and the ease with which it can renounce the latter for the sake of the interests of the hawks of the shores of the Potomac. By postponing the ratification of the SALT II treaty, the U.S. administration is undermining the efforts made in the field of military detente, the realization of which so vitally concerns the peoples of Europe. Several Spanish observers have drawn attention to this.

In the broad circles of Spanish public opinion, it is said that participation of the country in NATO would inevitably limit national independence. It would be translated into an increase in military expenditure and would increase the danger of involving Spain in the military adventures of the Atlantic strategists. The Madrid newspaper EL PAIS stresses: Can one really take seriously the assurances that Spain's entry into NATO will raise its authority in the international arena, and will initiate it into participation in European affairs? In our times, EL PAIS emphasizes, international prestige is not won by participating in one or another politico-military alliance, but by establishing multilateral relations with all countries with constructive deeds and enterprising actions aimed at strengthening peace and international security. Spain's international prestige, the magazine TRIUNFO says, is increased the further it goes in carrying out the direction of its realistic foreign policy. This direction answers to the national interests of the country, the magazine emphasized.

ARKHIPOV HAS TALKS WITH AUSTRIAN INDUSTRIALIST

LD281003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jan 80 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Excerpt] TASS--On 17 January I.V. Arkhipov received (V. Fremut), general director of an Austrian electrical company. G. Hinteregger, Austrian ambassador to the USSR, was present at the talks.

AUSTRIAN-SOVIET COOPERATION BODY MEETS IN MOSCOW

LD281001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--An intersession meeting of the Soviet-Austrian joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation was held in Moscow on 14 through 18 January.

The sides set about discussing questions connected with the elaboration of a long-term program for the development and intensification of economic, scientific, technical and industrial cooperation between the USSR and Austria for the period up to 1990.

REPORTAGE ON GROMYKO'S VISIT TO DAMASCUS

Departure From Moscow

LD270933 Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 27, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, left for the Syrian Arab Republic today on an official friendly visit. He was invited by the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Arrival Statement

LD271317 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Damascus, January 27, TASS--Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR, arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the leadership of the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR].

At the airport decorated with the national flags of the USSR and the SAR, he was met by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister, foreign minister of Syria, and other officials.

Among the welcoming party was also the Soviet ambassador to Syria, Vladimir Yukhin.

On arrival in Damascus Andrey Gromyko made the following statement:

We have come to the capital of friendly Syria in order to hold political consultations to which the leadership of the two countries attach great importance. The topics for our exchange of opinions will be both the general international situation which has worsened considerably lately as a result of militaristic aggressive actions of imperialist circles, primarily the USA, and concrete questions relating to the Near and Middle East.

I think I will not be mistaken if I express confidence that the exchange of opinions will be successful and fruitful. The Soviet Union and Syria have a common approach to the main problems of the time. We highly value Syria's principled policy in Middle East affairs, its contribution to the struggle for achieving a real lasting peace in the region. For their part, our Syrian friends know the Soviet Union's invariable position in matters of Middle East settlement and may be sure of our support of the just Arab cause.

I avail myself of this opportunity in order to express sentiments of friendship and wishes of success to the Syrian working people, the residents of the glorious, ancient and ever young Damascus.

Meeting With Al-Asad

LD281134 Moscow TASS in English 1123 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

["Friendly Meeting"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, January 22, TASS--A meeting between member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party, President of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad was held here today.

Andrey Gromyko extended to Hafiz al-Asad friendly greetings and wishes from General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev.

Andrey Gromyko and Hafiz al-Asad discussed a broad range of questions of interest to the USSR and Syria. The sides resolutely condemned the attempts of the imperialist forces, primarily of certain U.S. circles, to upset the process the international detente, their striving to deal blows at the national liberation movement of the peoples and independence of the developing countries. Great attention was devoted to the situation in the Middle East. The sides placed on record full identity of views in the evaluation of the dangerous actions by the participants in the Camp David deal directed at perpetuating the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, of preventing the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Andrey Gromyko reaffirmed the Soviet Union's invariable support for the just struggle of the Arabs against separate deals and Israeli aggression, for genuine and just peace in the Middle East.

Hafiz al-Asad highly evaluated the USSR's principled stand on the righteous cause of the Arab peoples and stressed the determination of the Syrian leadership to develop and strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

REPORTAGE ON IRANIAN ELECTION CAMPAIGN, RESULTS

Khomeyni Appeal

LD251116 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] More than 20 million Iranians are due to take part in elections today for the first president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. At the beginning of the election campaign there were more than 100 candidates for the post, but now, according to DPA, only 8 are left. Other sources quote a higher figure of 66. All the main candidates for the presidency are followers of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

The ayatollah yesterday made a brief radio appeal to the people of Iran to take an active part in the voting and not to allow any violation of order. Khomeyni's address had been recorded at the Tehran hospital where he is staying following a mild heart attack. According to 'Arefi, one of the doctors attending him, Khomeyni's state of heart is satisfactory but he needs to rest. People who listened to Khomeyni's address noticed that his voice sounded firm.

Candidates with 'Chance of Victory'

LD251638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] The first presidential elections have begun in Iran. AFP reports that following a tense election campaign, most of the 124 who were running for the post have now stepped down for various reasons and 9 candidates have registered for the election. In the opinion of observers those who have a real chance of victory are Higher Education Minister Habibi; Economics Minister Bani Sadr; Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh and former navy commander in chief, Admiral Madani. The candidate who polls more than 50 percent of the votes on the first ballot will be elected. About 16 million people are taking part in the election.

Bani Sadr Leading

LD261232 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 26, TASS--According to a report of the PARS NEWS AGENCY, a preliminary counting of votes after Friday's presidential elections in Iran showed that economics and Finance Minister Abolhassan Bani-Sadr gained the lead over the other candidates. He is followed up by Admiral S.A. Madani. Final election results are to be announced later.

Bani-Sadr's News Conference

LD281200 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 28 Jan 80 LD

[Text] In Iran the minister of economy and finance, Bani Sadr, who, according to a preliminary count won the overwhelming majority of votes at the country's first presidential elections held last Friday, has given a news conference in Tehran. The U.S.-Iranian crisis, he said, could be resolved if the United States renounced its policy of hegemonism and interference in Iran's domestic affairs. Bani Sadr said he stood for an independent and united Iran.

TWO FORQAN MEMBERS EXECUTED IN TEHRAN

LD251756 Moscow TASS in English 1713 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 25, TASS--Two members of the secret grouping, "Forqan," who assassinated General Qarani and Ayatollah Motahari, one of Khomeyni's closest associates, were executed here today, Radio Tehran reports.

As is known, two weeks ago Iranian security organs arrested 50 members of this grouping, including its leader Akhbar Qudarzin. This arch-reactionary organization, consisting chiefly of officers of the shah's former secret police SAVAK, hoped with the help of terror to disrupt the process of revolutionary reforms and to create a situation of chaos and terror in the country. According to documents seized at the Forqan headquarters, the terrorists were planning to intensify subversive activities and to stage in the nearest future a series of new political assassinations.

TRIAL, EXECUTION OF ARMY PERSONNEL IN TABRIZ

LD280216 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 27 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Tehran, January 27, TASS--Four servicemen of the Iranian Army were executed in Tabriz. They were found guilty of organizing anti-government actions in that city at the beginning of the year. Five other servicemen were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment for active participation in those actions.

TUDEH'S KIANURI CITED ON NATIONAL FRONT CALL

LD251015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 80 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For a United Front"]

[Text] Budapest, 21 January--A most important characteristic of the present stage in the Iranian revolution's development is its anti-imperialist, anti-American trend, Nureddin Kianuri, first secretary of the Iranian People's (Tudeh) Party Central Committee, stated in an interview with NEPSZABADSAG. The Iranian people's anti-imperialist unity is strengthening with every passing day in the face of the political and economic pressure from the United States, and also from the open threat of U.S. military intervention. The main task now, Kianuri pointed out, is the struggle against imperialism and reaction. This is why the Tudeh Party advocates creating a united national front of all national democratic forces. That is why we are not putting forward our own candidate in the presidential elections but will support the candidacy of whoever is closest to Khomeyni's position.

MOSCOW PERSIAN ON U.S. MILITARY ACTIVITY IN GULF

NC252007 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 25 Jan 80 NC

[Boris Rachkov commentary]

[Excerpts] Five American aircraft carriers and more than 15 warships with bombers, interceptors and jets are being directed to the Persian Gulf area by the Pentagon, apparently with the aim of freeing the American hostages in Tehran. But the (?establishing) of America's armed iron fist here was being planned in Washington long before the crisis in Iranian-American relations began. Even if the excuse or the hostages did not exist, American (?reactionaries) undoubtedly would have found another excuse.

The true reason for Washington massing military units in the Persian Gulf was openly written about and studied extensively in the pages of the American press. For instance Drew Middleton, military analyst of the New York TIMES, basing his remarks on the Pentagon information, wrote on 27 December that it is very important for the United States to have strong forces and military bases in the region in order to safeguard the resources and oil routes of the Persian Gulf. Previously Senator (?Hart) had very decisively stated in a speech to cadets at the Air Force Academy: We will have to resort to arms in order to safeguard the free flow of oil. Such confessions are numerous.

But against what are the American military forces aimed? In addition to Iran, there are six more oil-producing Arab countries--Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar and Oman--in the Persian Gulf. The known oil reserves in all these countries total 50 billion tons, 66 percent of the total known black gold reserves throughout the capitalist world. Over 1 billion tons of oil are produced in these countries and these exports furnish the consumer needs of all the developed industrial capitalist countries. Of course (?the importance) of oil is not the same for all countries. Persian Gulf oil guarantees between 50 to 80 percent of the quantity consumed by a number of West European countries and Japan. This percentage does not exceed the 20 percent mark for the United States. Therefore, as far as domestic consumption is concerned, the United States is five to eight times less dependent on the Persian Gulf than its allies. Then why Washington's interest in the region?

The value of Middle East oil to American imperialism is [words indistinct] but, in general, because this oil brings large profits to American companies.

However, the matter does not end here. [Word indistinct] it is from a number of oil-producing countries of this region that an immense amount of petrodollars--or part of the oil income of OPEC member-nations--flows into the treasuries of American banks and corporations.

They say that maintaining the task force (?organized) by the Pentagon costs at least $9 billion.. The role of the gendarme will be very expensive. But it becomes apparent that even a tenth of the (?interests) that it should preserve is enough to cover this.

Some time ago Leonid Brezhnev, in reply to a question from a PRAVDA correspondent, stated the fact that colonialists are attracted by the smell of oil, giving this as one of the reasons for the aggravated political tension in the region. It is this--the smell of oil--that motivates them to carry out adventures which are dangerous for the Persian Gulf.

ISRAELI OCCUPATION FORCES WITHDRAW FROM SINAI

LD251320 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Israeli occupation forces withdrew today from their positions in Sinai, leaving Egypt with control of two-thirds of the peninsula captured in the 1967 war. In return, President as-Sadat assured Prime Minister Begin that normalization of relations between the two countries would continue in accordance with the separate Camp David deal. In another move, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ghali said that the state of belligerency, as well as the Egyptian boycott of Israel were over. Most Arab countries reject the separate accord, which they consider as a treachery of the common cause. The Palestinian Liberation Organization called for a general strike on Saturday in protest against the deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

FIRST ISRAELI AMBASSADOR TO EGYPT NAMED

LD260948 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, January 26, TASS--The newspaper PRAVDA carries a comment under the headline "They Did Not Find a 'Worthier' Person." It says:

"Thus, the name of a person to become the first Israeli ambassador to Egypt is known. This is Ben-Elissar, head of Prime Minister Begin's office.

In the past--and is it only in the past?--Ben Elissar was an Israeli secret service man. According to the British TIMES, he once worked in France and North Africa as a representative of Israeli secret services. He used to accomplish special missions, too: He ensured the Egyptian President's security during the latter's visit to Jerusalem. Can it be that 'friend Menachem', as As-Sadat calls Begin, decided that it will not be superfluous for 'friend Anwar' to have a reliable Israeli specialist of this kind at his side?

In Egypt, as is known, there is mounting discontent with the government's policy. As-Sadat panically fears his own people and suspects conspiracies everywhere. Ben-Elissar's advice may prove quite handy to him."

ISRAEL WELCOMES CARTER'S STATE OF UNION MESSAGE

LD252351 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] World public opinion has considered the speech by U.S. President Carter, in which he put forward the bases of the new U.S. policy, as a blatant call for the arms race and confrontation with the Soviet Union and other members of the socialist community, and a return to the cold war days and the position of force. One of the aims of this policy is Washington's desire to expand its military presence in the Middle East, establish a network of U.S. military bases in Egypt and Israel and strike the national liberation movement of the Arab nations and in particular the Palestinian-Arab people.

It was no coincidence that Israel should be the first country to receive Carter's speech with great joy. Tel Aviv does not hide the fact that the new Carter doctrine greatly strengthens the position of the Zionists and enables them to pursue a harder expansionist policy toward the Arab countries. The YEDI'OT AHARONOT, for example, said: These changes suit us.

But Carter's speech had a different reaction in many Arab countries. A point in question here is the statement which Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, made to the newspaper DIE PRESSE. Klibi talked about Carter's desire to exploit the situation in Afghanistan to aggravate the situation in the world and the Middle East. He said: If we looked objectively at events it would be possible for us to say that the country which has supported the Arab countries until now was the Soviet Union. For this reason, it is necessary that the West and the United States should be made to choose between the Arab countries and Israel. It is difficult for the Arab countries to support the United States internationally because the United States always stands on Israel's side. Klibi said that Afghanistan is not a problem as far as the Arabs are concerned. To the Arabs there is only one real danger, namely Israel. He said that the struggle must be waged not against a so-called enemy but against the real danger. In this struggle, the Soviet Union is always with us.

AS-SADAT ACCUSED OF COMMITTING 'NEW ACT OF TREACHERY'

LD260943 Moscow TASS in English 0740 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Beirut, January 26, TASS--Exchange of embassies and opening of borders between Egypt and Israel is regarded everywhere in the Arab world as a new step of the Egyptian regime in the sell-out of Arab interests, as another concession under the pressure from the United States and Israel. Egypt is being transformed into a bridgehead for an imperialist attack on the national liberation movements, into a military base of the United States which strives to consolidate its military and political presence in the Middle East and to impose its undivided domination upon the peoples and the natural resources of the area.

The new act of treachery was committed by As-Sadat within the framework of the Camp David agreements whose conclusion was initiated by the United States.

The developments in the Middle East during the last decade provide irrefutable evidence that in the dire, crucial moments the United States inevitably sided with Israel assuming a clear anti-Arab position, openly reneging on the position jointly elaborated with the Soviet Union and laid down in the Soviet-American statement on the Middle East of October 1, 1977. Washington set out to undermine the unity of Arabs.

The origins of this unseemly policy were presided over by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who made many efforts to isolate Egypt from other Arab countries to make it embark on a path of humilitating concessions to Zionist aggressors.

The U.S. policy in the Middle East has always had an anti-Palestinian thrust to it. Speaking glibly about "Palestinian refugees" and "civil rights" for the Palestinians, the official Washington at the same time has denied the main thing to the Arab people of Palestine--namely the right to national self-determination and creation of an independent state. This was, among others repeatedly stated by the present U.S. President.

Voicing a hypocritical "regret" over casualties among innocent population of southern Lebanon as a result of aggressive attacks by Israeli military, Washington at the same time has continued to supply Tel Aviv with the most advanced weapons which are being used against the Lebanese and the Palestinians.

At present the United States, in trying to distract the Arabs from their struggle to liberate the Israel-occupied territories and sfaeguard the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, is attempting to use the events in Afghanistan for its own self-seeking interests.

However, progressive circles of the Arab world are resolutely exposing these awkward attempts. On January 26, the day of official announcement about the exchange of embassies between Egypt and Israel, strikes and mass meetings of protests against As-Sadat's capitulatory course are being held in Syria, Lebanon, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and in a number of other Arab countries. This course, says Lebanese newspaper AN-NIDA' is especially dangerous in the present conditions when imperialism, Zionism and reaction are engaged in a vicious campaign against the Arab National Liberation Movement, Iranian revolution and the Afghan people.

SAUDI ARABIA TO FINANCE U.S. ARMS DEAL WITH MOROCCO

LD251402 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Washington, January 25, TASS--The U.S. Department of Defence officially announced to the Congress its plans to supply to Morocco a large consignment of military equipment and weapons to a total sum of 235 million dollars. ABAT will be supplied with 20 "F-5E" fighter bombers, 6 "OV-10" planes and 24 helicopters. It is reported that the deal will be financed by the Government of Saudi Arabia.

MOROCCO'S BOUCETTA 'FORGETFUL' IN FEAR OF USSR

LD252343 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] During the session of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Moroccan Parliament, a speech was made by the Moroccan Foreign Minister M'hamed Boucetta. The Moroccan news agencies published a summary of his speech. If we believed the report carried by the ALGERIAN NEWS AGENCY (as heard) we would be inclined to have the impression that the minister is very afraid. The strange thing in the matter is that he is afraid, but not of U.S. threat to intervene militarily in the affairs of the Gulf states to seize the oil fields. He is not afraid of the United States establishing bases in Egypt and Israel and not afraid even of the massing of the U.S. nuclear fleet near the shores of Iran.

No, M'hamed Boucetta is afraid of the Soviet danger. He is afraid because the Soviet Union at the request of the Afghan people prevented an external aggression and did not allow Afghanistan to become a bridgehead for aggression by U.S. imperialism against Islamic countries including revolutionary Iran.

The minister had forgotten many things which are well known to all. For example, he had forgotten or pretended to forget the support of the Soviet Union for the Arab national liberation movements and the PLO. The minister said: As for saying that the Soviet Union supports the Arab countries in their struggle for recovering the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, this needs proof.

The author of these lines, in his capacity as a correspondent of Moscow Radio, has attended scores of press conferences by the leaders of national liberation movements in all continents and by many Arab heads of state. Irrespective of their political views, they have all expressed grateful thanks to the Soviet Union for its consistent aid, which is not influenced by external considerations, in the struggle for political and economic independence. Boucetta, by virtue of his job and position, must have known that King Hassan II of Morocco also expressed similar words to the representatives of the Soviet Union. Therefore, the time has come for him to recover from the shock of fear and accept things as they actually are.

SOVIET ECONOMIC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR IRAQ

LD262216 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Jan 80 LD

[Text] A Soviet economic delegation has left for Bagdad to inspect industrial projects in Iraq in which the Soviet Union is a partner. Attention will be focused on the power industry. A number of electric power plants have been built or are under construction in Iraq with Soviet aid. They will enable the nation to nearly triple its energy output. Cooperation between the two countries includes farming, the oil industry and training of national specialists. Soviet geologists help Iraq in prospecting for new oil deposits.

U.S. STATEMENT DENOUNCED; TREATMENT OF SAKHAROV DEFENDED

TASS Observer

LD251746 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1700 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

["Monument to Stupidity"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 January--TASS observer Yaroslav Khabarov writes:

The White House has issued an official statement in connection with the Soviet authorities' measures adopted with regard to Academician Sakharov. It abounds in grandiloquent and bombastic phrases about the "proud and sacred ideals of freedom" which are being trampled as a result of "repressions against Sakharov." In the statement false rhetoric is replaced outright by mendacious assertions to the effect that Sakharov "has been arrested" and "exiled." It is, of course, impossible to rule out that the White House has become the victim of unconscientious informers who reported to their leadership this unofficial but, as their authors vouchsafe, "truthful" information. In that case, one cannot but regret the haste with which official statements of this kind have of late been coming out. However, the essence of the question does not even consist in hypocritical complaints about "Sakharov's horrible fate."

Basing their judgments on data from dubious sources, the "overcompassionate" American administration hastened to express its complaint and indignation, without having taken the trouble to verify the real content of the measures with regard to Sakharov.

For the information of the gentlemen who are so concerned over the unhappy fate of a slanderer and an apostate, we can announce that Sakharov took the path of overt defamation of the Soviet state and Soviet people, which, in itself, is a punishable criminal act, and not just in our country. Such an offense is punishable by law in all states. Let us recall that in the United States itself there is the Logan Act, in accordance with which an American citizen who makes statements to the authorities of a foreign state which pursue the aim of exerting pressure on the policy of his or her own country is liable to a fine of $10,000 or imprisonment for up to 3 years, or both.

In our country, however, out of considerations of a humanitarian nature, and taking into account Sakharov's previous services, it was decided not to prosecute him in a court of law, but merely to strip him of his awards and honorary laureate titles and to move him outside the city of Moscow as an administrative measure. The adopted decision, by the way, provides him with the possibility of continuing his professional work.

The White House is "indignant" at Sakharov being deprived of those titles and awards bestowed on him in his time by the Soviet authorities. What can one say here? One is astonished at the ease with which the American administration has assumed the right to decide the matter of who is honored and when in foreign states for their services, or who has to be punished and when for anticivic behavior or for infringements of the law. Sakharov was deprived of the title of winner of state prizes and orders in accordance with the Soviet law which grants the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet the right to do this in the event that the prizewinner commits crimes which discredit him as a citizen of the USSR.

Sakharov has not been exiled. He has been shifted [vyselit] beyond the boundaries of the town of Moscow. He has now moved to the town of Gorkiy which is only a little more than 400 km away from the Soviet capital. Gorkiy is a town with a population of 1 million, is one of the most beautiful towns of Russia and is a major industrial, cultural and scientific center which has its own university. This center can hardly be called a "provincial, God-forsaken little town" as some defenders of Sakharov in the West are trying to make out.

So that the comparison should be more understandable to a Western reader, let us say, that all this is just the same as if a former inhabitant of Washington found himself in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston or at the worst in Detroit or Cleveland. Do not forget, incidentally, that Soviet citizens working in the United States cannot go to any of these cities without special permission. Therefore it is hardly possible to accept as any kind of serious argument all the groanings of the "wailers" on this or that side of the Atlantic Ocean, who are strongly bewailing the fact that Sakharov is now "cut off" from his Western friends and well-wishers," insofar as "he has been dispatched to a far-off provincial town, where foreigners are not allowed in."

It is clear that the "well-wishers" are not moved by any feeling of pity toward Sakharov, they are mad over the fact that they cannot any longer make references to him as a source of slanderous "information" about the Soviet Union and its policy.

The White House, along with certain other American figures, rush headlong into trying to make assertions to the effect that the provocative activities of Sakharov who slanders his motherland, the Soviet people that reared him, activities which have been condemned by all Soviet people will, allegedly, serve as an eternal monument to the "voice of conscience of the Russian people" which is how they would like to portray the renegade Sakharov abroad.

It is, perhaps, difficult to say what these words contain more of: presumption, stilted rhetoric or simple human stupidity. For several centuries now thinking mankind has been familiar with the wise book of Erasmus of Rotterdam, "In Praise of Folly", which ridicules the pompous style of some stupid people, their highflown and bombastic verbal contortions. And since we are talking of monuments, would it not be better to erect on the White House lawn a monument to folly, conceit, complacency--human qualities which the Western defenders of Sakharov, the apostate who betrayed the ideals of his motherland, persistently place on the pedestal.

Sakharov 'a Zero' in Politics

ID271614 Moscow in German to Germany 2000 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

[Vladimir Mikhaylov commentary: "How Can a Physicist Become Popular in the Federal Republic?"]

[Excerpt] If you ask anyone in the Federal Republic who Albert Einstein was, the person is unlikely to come up with the name of the discoverer of the theory of relativity, for the name of Einstein, one of the most important physicists of our century, appears in German papers only on anniversary occasions and only rarely at that. But as far as contemporary scientists are concerned I would like to ask our listeners whether they can recall any case in which West German mass media have centered their attention on a scientist. But, as the saying goes, there is always the exception to the rule.

Only one scientist today has managed to push those notorious ladies frequenting the demi-monde and those eccentric pop idols from the front pages and headlines of the BILD newspaper. His name is Andrey Sakharov. As long as Sakharov was only a scientist, nobody cared two hoots about him in the FRG. He only became famous when he said goodbye to physics and entered the political propaganda arena. Of course, a scientist, too, may well be versed in politics. After all there are people possessed of truly encyclopedic knowledge, experts in a whole range of occupations. For instance, the great Goethe was poet, physicist and artist--even first minister--all rolled into one. Alas, Sakharov is no encyclopedist--a gifted physicist--but a zero as far as politics is concerned. And he proved this right from the start with his first political opus published in the West. So what did the author of this meager brochure, which has such a long and pretentious title, have in mind? Well, he proposed that the Soviet Union disarm unilaterally. This would, he suggested, increase socialism's attractions and guarantee progress to Soviet society.

Let us recall that the United States at the time of this work's publication had installed a chain of nuclear missile bases around the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Is it therefore surprising that the West wholeheartedly endorsed Sakharov's idea? But it was not just the idea--which, in any case, was not even very original. Even before Sakharov there had been people who thought that the Soviet Union ought to be turned into a hedgehog without spines--no doubt an attractive and mouthwatering idea for a hungry boa constrictor. But, on the one hand Sakharov was an important Soviet physicist and no Springer's day-laborer, and on the other, the boa constrictor had just learned that it was hardly in a position to swallow a normal hedgehog.

Now, however, Sakharov was feted to an extent which even Einstein at the pinnacle of his career could only have dreamed of. This successful debut of the former physicist continued to influence his progress. Famous organizers of propaganda campaigns in the West pricked up their ears. Sakharov was allocated clever prompters. From now on he held forth on Western propaganda platforms. Pinochet was lauded to the sky on account of his loyalty to the ideals of the so-called free world. Sakharov also justified American aggression in Vietnam. He reviled and insulted the Soviet social order. In short, he began to repeat parrot-fashion all that which the BILD and BAYERNKURIER love to shout about. There is just one small difference. If such matters are published by the BILD paper or BAYERNKURIER then that is nothing extraordinary. But if such things given out by a person carrying a Soviet passport or even the diploma of a Soviet Academy member, then that is a sensation. Then the printing presses in the FRG run until they are redhot and West German television and radio commentators talk until they are in danger of losing their voices.

Fedorov Comment

LD260032 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 25 Jan 80 LD

[Text] Some West German propaganda organs, as a rule those long distinguished by (?warlike) anti-Sovietism, are kicking up a row in connection with the decision by the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers to strip Academy member Sakharov of all his titles and awards obtained as a result of his scientific work for his systematic agitation against our country. The imperialist propagandists try to present this action of natural self-defense by the Soviet people as a violation of human rights. At the microphone is the Soviet Academy member, Yevgeniy Fedorov:
[Begin recording--in Russian fading into German translation]

As a scientist and member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, says Academy member Yevgeniy Fedorov, I consider the decision by the Soviet Government and the Supreme Soviet Presidium of our country on measures against Academy member Sakharov to be thoroughly justified. I personally, and my colleagues and scientists, the members of the Academy of Sciences and a large community of scientists of our country, I know for sure, are fed up with Sakharov's remarks as well as his whole attitude. None of us, including me, understood how a person, a Soviet citizen and not simply a Soviet citizen, but a man honored with many supreme awards of our country could behave like this; for he backed those archreactionary measures taken by opponents of disarmament, by opponents of peace, by opponents of detente. He acted contrary to everything for which Soviet people, including representatives of Soviet science, have fought. Nearly all our scientists in one way or another actively participate in social work, in the struggle for peace. In various ways we develop cooperation with our colleagues abroad on questions of science and technology and take part in various scientific work carried out jointly. With all our efforts, thoughts and deeds we support the cause of peace in the name of international cooperation; hateful to all are the efforts of those who want to act from a position of strength, who endeavor to (?reverse) social progress. Against this background Sakharov looked quite unusual as a Soviet scientist. We can all remember his remarks in support of the Pinochet regime. It could be expected that on this question he would express a sensible attitude. The cruel reactionary nature of that regime is clear to all. We remember his demands and calls to the United States' Government to increase pressure on our country.

This demand is in our opinion incompatible with the title of Soviet citizen, let alone with the title of a state prizewinner, with the title of an Academy member, a Soviet scientist.

I know perfectly well that our state organs, scientists and those who were once friendly with Sakharov and linked with him in an official capacity spoke with him on several occasions to persuade Academy member Sakharov to return to the position of a Soviet citizens. But everything was in vain. The opposite was the case. With the passing of time he became an increasingly [word indistinct] opponent of everything dear to a Soviet person, everything our people struggles for.

Therefore, I should like to repeat that the entire community of Soviet scientists, the whole of Soviet science is in complete agreement with this decision and welcomes it, says Academy member Fedorov. I am personally of the opinion that it should have been taken considerably earlier since no warning given to this person had any result. We support the stern but completely justified decision by the Supreme Soviet Presidium and of the Council of Ministers of our country. [end recording]

Academician Mitin on Issue

ID261425 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 26 Jan 80 ID

[Text] The radio station of Soviet public organizations "Peace and Progress" has broadcast a statement by a member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mark Mitin, concerning the measures of the Soviet Government with regard to Andrey Sakharov. The Presidium of the Soviet parliament and the government decided to divest Andrey Sakharov of all awards and honors he had received for his scientific work, because of his systematic subversive activities against this country. Here is what Mark Mitin says:

Mark Mitin says that the Soviet people are satisfied with the measures taken with regard to Andrey Sakharov, which prompted reactionary circles in the United States and other Western countries to launch another noisy propaganda campaign. Andrey Sakharov's activities aimed at slandering the Soviet way of life, provoking distrust in the Soviet Union's foreign policy and thereby increasing international tension, annulled all his former services and opposed him to the Soviet people.

For many years Andrey Sakharov assisted the forces of imperialist reaction in their subversive activity against the socialist countries and primarily the Soviet Union. Andrey Sakharov openly called on the United States militarists to escalate war against the heroic people of Vietnam. He tried to whitewash the fascist regime of Pinochet in Chile by declaring that an epoch of consolidation and reconstruction started in that country when its legitimate preseident was murdered and fascists were killing people in the streets of Chilean cities.

This self-styled champion of human rights asked the American authorities to harbour two hijackers who killed a stewardess and wounded (?a) Soviet pilot. He justified the terrorists who blew up a bomb in the Moscow underground which killed women and children. Using foreign journalists he systematically called on aggressive United States circles to interfere in the Soviet Union's internal affairs.

Andrey Sakharov came to be employed by foreign secret services. Such an activity is punishable under the criminal code of any country. But nevertheless, acting on humanitarian grounds, and taking into account the spiritual isolation of Andrey Sakharov in Soviet society, which he chose himself, the Presidium of the Soviet parliament and the government decided to confine themselves to divesting Andrey Sakharov of all awards and honors, and sending him out of the capital.

Mark Mitin stressed that this was entirely an internal affair of the Soviet Union. He said we do not need any qualification of this decision by those who hate our democratic government, because they belong to the class of exploiters.

As a member of the same Academy of Sciences, I cannot but feel sorry about the downfall of this man. Mark Mitin further said that Andrey Sakharov's downfall was another indication of the fact that an uncompromising ideological struggle was going on in the world. Imperialism carried on with its attempts at misleading people and taking advantage of them. The noisy campaign over Andrey Sakharov serves to prove this point and reminded all true champions of freedom and justice of the necessity for vigilance.

AZERBAIJAN RAYKOMS REPLACE FIRST SECRETARIES

LD280955 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jan 80 p 2 LD

[AZERINFORM reports: "At Raykom Plenums"]

[Text] Kasum-Ismailov, 12 January--A Kasum-Ismailovskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved V.M. Sekdov of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work. F.Sh. Efendiyev was elected Kasum-Ismailovskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Zardob, 12 January--A Zardobskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question.

F.Sh. Efendiyev was relieved of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member in connection with his transfer to other work.

G.S. Dzhafarov was elected raykom first secretary and Bureau member.

Zangelan, 12 January--A Zangelanskiy Raykom plenum has been held to discuss an organizational question.

The plenum relieved N.G. Kerimov of his duties as raykom first secretary and Bureau member in view of serious shortcomings in his work.

M.M. Dzhabbarov was elected Zangelanskiy Raykom first secretary and Bureau member.